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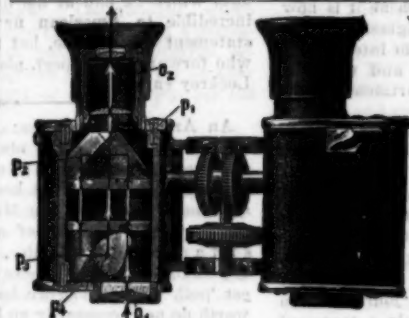
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1898.

The movement of troops from Camp Meade, Pa., to Southern camps has begun. The 11th Signal Corps and the two companies of Engineers have left the camp for the South. The Engineers have been directed to make new roads, the old roads being reported in bad condition. Supplies of all description will be shipped immediately to Augusta, where the Commissary and Quartermaster's headquarters will be located. The troops will leave Camp Meade in detachments until the entire camp is abandoned.

A correspondent says: "I learn that the Naval Personnel bill has been amended 'out of all recognition' for presentation to Congress. Can you publish the new bill?" There has been no change in the Personnel bill since the last Congress, nor have there been any changes suggested by officers, or anyone in authority. It would not be possible to amend the bill, inasmuch as it is now before the two Naval Committees and Congress is not in session. At present there is apparently no intention of attempting to alter the bill as it exists and was forwarded to both Houses by the Navy Department.

Advice from Peking, China, are that a party of English railway engineers were set upon by Chinese and two were seriously injured, while a Chinese workman was killed. Our Government should not forget that American engineers are now working, or preparing to work, on a railroad line through the province of Hunan known for half a century as a hotbed of native hatred of the foreigner. Gen. J. H. Wilson had a mild experience of their ferocious exclusiveness when he was journeying in China a dozen years ago, but he was only a transient traveler and escaped by merely moving on. Engineers who are obliged to remain in the province for weeks are exposed to serious attack. The particular engineer in possible peril is W. B. Parsons, lately engineer of the New York Rapid Transit Commission, and still more recently connected with the 1st U. S. Volunteer Engineers. By timely attention our Government may be able to secure protection for the men engaged in this important work, which includes a concession for a forty-million-dollar railroad to be built by American capital.

When Lieut. C. A. L. Totten leaves the domain of mysticism and comes within the sphere of ordinary human understanding he is apt to write what we can all accept with pleasure and profit. He has reissued some "Our Race News Leaflets," which contain articles on the war and military subjects, originally published in the

New Haven "Register" and in which the comparative merits of a Regular and Volunteer Army are considered in the light of historic facts. His conclusions are sound and the discussion clear. He says: "Had the Regular Army been in commission at its normal paper strength 52,500 men, instead of being depleted down to a skeleton of but 22,000 men, who will contend that it alone could not have detached 17,000 men as an army of invasion under Shafter, and done the work at Santiago at far less expense in time, money, anxiety and tears."

France's navy, or at least the Mediterranean fleet, which is one of her most important squadrons, does not seem to be held in high regard by some of the leading French officials and particularly by M. Lockroy, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and one of the best informed men in the republic on naval affairs. He has recently announced in the Chamber, according to an official report, received by the Navy Department, that nearly all the vessels of the Mediterranean squadron were incapable of steaming from Toulon to Algiers and back again without coaling. This statement was received by the Chamber with absolute incredulity, but M. Lockroy is said to have been amply fortified with data which he had at his fingers end. It seems almost incredible to American naval officers also that the statement can be true, but the Naval Attaché at Paris, who forwards the report, places confidence in all that M. Lockroy says.

An Army officer writes: "While an increase of the Army will not affect my status, one way or the other, I am deeply interested in the welfare of our Army and desire to thank you most heartily for the manly, sensible and timely editorial, 'No More Regiments,' in the Journal of Oct. 29. A lot of new regiments would simply start a disgraceful scramble, lower the tone and morale of the Army and reward those with the longest and strongest 'pull,' and experience has proven that influence and worth do not necessarily go hand in hand. Let us do our best to kill this plot. In 1866 we had men who had 'achieved greatness,' to-day we have a great many who have had 'greatness thrust upon them.'"

Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely recommends the addition to the Signal Corps of the following officers: One Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors (one to be a disbursing officer out of the line of promotion), five Captains, nine 1st Lieutenants, forty first-class Sergeants, sixty Sergeants, fifty corporals, 250 first-class privates and fifty second-class privates. These are to be in addition to the present strength which is ten officers, ten first-class Sergeants and forty Sergeants. It will be seen that he proposes a more elaborate classification than the corps has had heretofore and he wishes to have a body of signal men of sufficient strength to undertake all the work proper to such an organization. This will relieve from signal duty one officer and four enlisted men of each

company in the Army or an aggregate of 400 officers and 1,600 enlisted men, a system which he pronounces cumbersome and inefficient and which broke down completely during the war. He proposes to fill the ranks of the corps from the officers who have served in the U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps during the war. In Gen. Greely's view the Spanish-American war expanded the field of operation and usefulness of the Signal Corps more than that of any other corps in the Army. The Army was increased tenfold, the Signal Corps more than twentyfold, but this large increase did not prevent efficiency and "no army outside the country from the Philippines to Porto Rico or Cuba has waited a day for its telegraph or telephone."

General H. W. Lawton, U. S. V., commander of the Department of Santiago, recently returned from Cuba, called at the War Department on Oct. 29, and had conferences with Secretary Alger and Adj. Gen. Corbin. Gen. Lawton has obtained two months' leave, which he intends to spend with his family in the West. General Lawton was on Oct. 31 assigned to command the 2d Army Corps, in succession to Gen. Graham, who is soon to be mustered out of the Volunteer service and enjoy a well earned rest as Brigadier General of the Regular Army on the retired list.

The Spanish "Heraldo" says that Spain is asking damages of Thompson's shipbuilding firm in the Clyde because the destroyers built by them did not come up to their contract speed. The Griffin, another destroyer built in England, was to run at a 30-knot speed and the builders kept her at that gait for three hours, her engines working to 6,000 horse-power. After she was accepted the best results that could be obtained in the first trial were 24 knots and 5,500 horse-power. By lightening her so as to bring her to the same draft as in her acceptance trial they got 5,970 horse-power out of the engines, but this gave only 26½ knots speed. The case is interesting because the loss of 3½ knots may be taken to be the measure of the superlative skill of the contractors' picked crew and the advantage of carefully selected coal over the ordinary conditions of a skilful crew of navy stokers, and the usual best quality of coal. It is twelve per cent. on the contract speed and the government that wants a 30-knot destroyer must contract for a 34-knot boat. Our experience of torpedo boats shows failure in another particular. They were continually breaking down when on blockade service, and this though it is to be presumed that they were not operated at their highest speed. Chief Engineer Melville attributes their failure to the fact that machinery which requires the care of the best engineering ability was committed to line officers. Of course, this was not a trial of the men, but of the plan on which it was expected torpedo boats would be officered. Take it all round, there is no other branch of naval engineering or line service which has proved to be so unsatisfactory in

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all countries as torpedo boats. Chief Engineer Melville says that the 24-knot Ericsson which was built under the Department plans has proved to be our best all-round boat.

In his "Notes on Organization and Equipment," recently noticed here, Lieut. Col. H. M. E. Brunker says that railway service for an army should have a distinct line of demarcation where civil service ends and the military control and system begins. Here should be the "transfer station," where stores are reloaded, marked and tabulated. By this system the Germans had everything in order in 1870. Without it the French had 7,000 cars blocked in Metz in hopeless confusion. Interesting to Americans is the summary of forces sent to the Crimea fifty-four years ago. There were 3,148 cavalry in the first embarkation increased by 3,167 later, and 36,923 infantry of all ranks, with 27,884 sent later. The casualties left only 36,280 infantry at the end of the war. A British army corps now contains 1,236 officers and 35,096 men and 10,142 horses, but apparently this does not include a promised increase in artillery.

A correspondent of the "Sun," who has been reading George Kennan's articles in which he explains that the Army in Cuba was wrecked by incompetence, neglect and lack of foresight of the War Department and Gen. Shafter, makes the very proper inquiry: "Who or what wrecked by sickness George Kennan at Santiago? He did not dig in the trenches, nor did he have to sleep in them half submerged in water; nor did he have to endure the chilling rain torrents by night, nor the fierce sun torrents by day; and yet, in spite of all the science and foresight and medical supplies and health appliances and care and protection which the Red Cross Society afforded, he fell a victim to the fever. If he will tell us what laid him out I think that he will throw more light on the subject than all the briefs he can produce to prove the incompetency of our Government and our Generals."

A correspondent says: "The marked ability displayed by the Journal during the emergency of the past six months makes every one interested in our national service proud of our military paper. I am sure that you must appreciate the task before you when you undertake, as you will, to educate Congress so that wise laws will be enacted for the increase of our Regular service, and for some wise provision for a National Reserve to meet such emergencies as we are now facing."

The Spanish war has made it plain that in any contest between this country and a European power the whole continent of Europe would form a reserve of arms, ammunition and supplies for our antagonist. Spain has been drawing upon factories in Austria, France and Belgium to the full extent of her ability to pay for the supplies and now is claiming damages from the Creusot gun foundry in France for not delivering within time stipulated certain war material ordered from them. Damages will also be claimed from the Placencia arms factory for the same reasons, and the British firm of Thompsons, the Clydebank shipbuilders, will be asked to pay damages upon the ground that the torpedo boat destroyers built in their yards for Spain failed to develop the speed required by the terms of the contract. It would be impossible for us to prevent this intercourse for the benefit of our enemy, which is perfectly legal and does not pass over sea routes where our cruisers could reach it.

The English have been overhauling their system of army administration and we may well take a lesson from their experience. The Parliamentary Committee having the matter in charge quotes the evidence of Sir William Butler who said: "The control of the War Office is founded on a system of traditional suspicion, the result, no doubt, of many cases of neglect in the past, but continued after all reasonable cause of suspicion has long disappeared." This refers to the British War Office, but it may well be applied to our own as well as this statement of Sir Redvers Buller: "In my opinion, and I think I have verified it sufficiently, the whole system of reports and regulations and warrants, under which the British army now serves, has grown up entirely for the benefit of War Office clerks, and to find work at the War Office rather than to find control for the Army." Upon the subject of the control of the general officer commanding a district, the committee remarked: "The general officer should have real control within his district, subject to general regulations and the audit of his accounts. He should be encouraged to act for himself and not to refer to the War Office for decisions; he should settle all minor questions; he should correspond direct with general officers commanding other districts instead of through the War Office. Under the above system the district, and not the War Office, would become the center at which returns would be retained, and to which reference would be made. The control of the War Office over districts would be secured by constant inspection whether in questions of military training, of the execution of works, of stores, or of accounts. It is by inspection, and not by returns and reports, that a general officer's administration of his command can best be judged." The Secretary of State for War has accepted this recommendation and it will be carried out. The general principle of local instead of central control should be adopted for this country. What is wanted here as much as in England is "the true, vital centralization which permits administration to run freely from the center to the extremity with the least obstruction, and insures finding at that extremity ready executive fulfillment. The essence of the centralized principle lies in decentralized details, in defined, understood and well practiced duties, and in separated trusts and responsibilities."

We are requested to state that the Soldiers' and Sailors' Testimonial to Miss Helen M. Gould has many hundreds of signers from all branches of the united service, and that those wishing to show their appreciation of what Miss Gould is doing for the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1898, should send their name, rank, company and organization on a slip of paper, one by four inches, to be placed in this album; also any photographs pertaining to the war, to be used for illustration in the album. The signed slips, donations for this purpose, photos, post-paid, should be sent to Steward J. F. Fairman, U. S. A., secretary, 1 Moore street, New York City, N. Y.

The Court of Cassation has given a decision favorable to the retrial of the Dreyfus case, though it did not set aside the former proceedings nor release the prisoner. The actual disposition to be made of the case is not known as there are secret documents which were not presented to the Court. Many rumors are flying about, one of which is that this secret evidence has been destroyed. The correspondent of the London "Times" says that serious effort is made in moderate circles to discover the truth about this sad affair, and that the report of the official reporter to the Court of Cassation has produced a painful impression by its revelation of the deficiencies of the prosecution. He says: "The thought, which weighs like a pall on the country, seems to be a reluctance to believe in the complete innocence of Dreyfus, because such a belief would involve such terrible censure of those responsible, knowingly or unknowingly, for his condemnation."

It has been practically decided by the Navy Department to annul the contracts with the wrecking firms now engaged on the three Spanish warships ashore near Santiago and to adopt the recommendations of Constructor Hobson and other officers that new bids be asked to undertake the recovery of one or all of the vessels. The attention of the Department has been directed to the leisurely manner in which the wrecking company has been pursuing the work and its indifference to making progress toward getting a single one of the vessels off shore. This company is drawing from the Government \$800 a day, and so far little has been done except the erection of barracks on shore for the men that were to be employed on the wrecks. Hobson found while he was at Santiago that at the present rate of progress the ships could probably never be saved, and if got off at all, only at an enormous expense to the Government. This week the board on construction to which the matter was referred by the Secretary of the Navy, virtually decided that the present arrangement was becoming intolerable and that the interest of the Government required a new one if the work is to continue. Consideration will be given the proposal of a famous Swedish firm, experienced in handling some of the largest wrecks abroad, which offers to deliver the Spanish vessels, free of any money responsibility to the Government, at New York, for a sum if it succeeds to be fixed upon as reasonable and fair for each ship. This firm raised the British battleship Howe, wrecked off the Spanish coast, and has to its credit over 500 other ships of all classes and types that it has saved. The proposal is so liberal that it will receive careful consideration. Meanwhile little progress will be made with the work of salvage, and eventually the whole plan may be abandoned.

Unusual interest attaches to the arrival of the ex-Spanish warship Maria Teresa, now on her way to Hampton Roads from Guantanamo Bay, under her own steam and convoyed by the repair ship Vulcan. She was expected to make a six-knot gait and should arrive Nov. 6 or 7. She sailed in charge of Comdr. Harris, who was detached from the Vulcan for that purpose. Lieutenant Blow assumed command of the Vulcan and his place on the Potomac has been taken by Comdr. Craven. On her arrival North the Teresa will be surveyed by the Naval Survey Board and an estimate made of the expense necessary to place her in first-class condition, but the vessel will undoubtedly be overhauled, however great the expense, and made as good as she was the morning she came out of Santiago. She will be the only war vessel in the naval service captured from a foreign country and her name is to be preserved as a reminder of the big fight in which her sister vessels were crushed with her by the guns of Admiral Sampson's fleet.

According to the official reports which have been made to the War Department, the following is the list of casualties which occurred from the beginning of the war up men and 80 officers: died of wounds received in battle, 61 to the 1st of October: Died of disease, 2,485 enlisted men and 4 officers; killed in battle, 257 enlisted men and 23 officers. Total, 2,910 fatal casualties. The loss by disease is more than seven times the deaths in battle and from wounds. The fatal casualties in battle in Cuba were one officer to ten men; by sickness, subsequently, one officer to 6.2 men. These proportions are remarkable and the popular notion that the officer is much better protected in camp than the private is not sustained by the actual casualties. At Santiago there were in eighteen commands 391 officers and 8,422 enlisted men, a proportion of 21½ to 1. The losses of officers were therefore proportionately twice as great as of men. It is noteworthy that in the Civil War 40,000 men were killed in battle and 300,000 died of sickness in camps and prisons, showing the same comparative mortality by the two causes, 7 to 1, as in the Spanish war.

Comdr. E. C. Pendleton, superintendent of the gun factory at the Washington Navy Yard, has been ordered to England for the purpose of inspecting the methods employed in that country in the construction of gun mounts, torpedo tubes, etc., with a view to the adoption

of improved methods of ordnance construction for the benefit of American warships.

Our most sincere congratulations are tendered to General William S. Worth (Colonel, 10th U. S. Inf.), who has been appointed Brigadier General in the Regular Army, vice Gen. Coppinger, retired, Oct. 11, 1898. Gen. Worth is still suffering from his wounds received in battle at Santiago, and the balm of promotion applied by the President is timely. It is understood Gen. Worth will now retire. He has followed well in the footsteps of his distinguished father, General W. J. Worth, a hero of three wars, who died in the year 1849. General Worth's record is an excellent one. He served throughout the Civil War with great gallantry, having been brevetted twice for meritorious conduct. His retirement will, of course, make another vacancy in the grade of Brigadiers of the Regular service. Several applications for promotion to this rank, with a tacit understanding that retirement will immediately follow, have been made, and are now under consideration by the President. It has been decided definitely that Maj. Gen. Thomas Anderson, U. S. V., will receive the permanent place. He will serve about a year before retiring. The promotions which will follow Col. Worth's acceptance of the grade of Brigadier General are: Lieut. Col. Clarence M. Bailey, of the 18th Infantry, to Colonel of the 16th, and Maj. W. M. Van Horn of the 18th to Lieutenant Colonel of the 18th. The promotion of officers of lower grade will depend upon the outcome of the examinations.

Now that the United States Navy will probably be obliged to rely upon far eastern dockyards for many repairs to its ships on the Asiatic Station it becomes of interest to note the great improvements in progress at Nagasaki, Japan. By recent official information received at the Navy Department it appears that the Mitsui Bishi Company, of Nagasaki, has completed the changes to their former drydock system and now possesses one of the best plants for docking large ships in the East. Dock No. 1 has been lengthened so as to take ships up to 500 feet in length of the heaviest draft. This company has the contract to do the building and repairing for the big Japanese navigation company, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (formerly known as the Mitsui Bishi). As is well known by our naval officers, the harbor of Nagasaki possesses the best facilities for repairs and coaling in the world. The winds are seldom violent, the tides comparatively small, there are no currents in the harbor, and the holding ground is of the first order. It is also one of the healthiest ports in the East. Labor, shops, coal and pure water are abundant. The docking capacity is now equal to five ships at one time. According to the reports made to the Board of Directors for 1897 not less than eighty-nine vessels were docked, aggregating a tonnage of 217,037 tons. The number of workmen employed is about 2,500.

The Spanish government has at last made known the exact figures of the army sent out since 1895 to the West Indies, and the casualty lists of the war. When the insurrection broke out at the end of February, 1895, Spain had barely 14,000 men in Cuba, and 3,000 in Porto Rico. To these forces were added in thirty-two months 235,000 men. Fifty thousand died in Cuba alone, of whom 7,000 were killed in action or died of wounds. All the rest were victims of the climate. Forty thousand were sent home in the first three years of the war as invalids, many of whom succumbed on the voyage or after their arrival. The loss of 90,000 men would leave 162,000 in the islands. These figures show what gigantic efforts Spain made to retain her rule in Cuba. Her desperate effort to keep the island has brought her to the verge of a financial ruin that seems to be inevitable.

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, have availed themselves of the revival of patriotic feeling occasioned by the war with Spain to reprint Edward Everett Hale's admirable story of a generation ago, entitled "The Man Without a Country." It is the parable which describes the life of one man who tried to separate himself from his country, to show how terrible was his mistake. Though more than half a million copies of this little book have been printed in this country and England from first to last, it has dropped out of sight and will be new to most people of to-day. Those who never read it should not fail to do so now, and those who have once read it will be glad to revive their recollections of one of the most notable pieces of fiction of our time. It was written with a patriotic purpose, and the lesson it teaches is one greatly needed by the carping cynics of to-day who find nothing worthy of esteem in the institutions of their own country, and are not willing to renounce it to become citizens of some other to which they will yield the allegiance which it is the highest duty of every man to accord to some country.

When Rear Admiral Schley gets home from Porto Rico he will have swords to burn, as the phrase goes. The State of Maryland, Boston, Philadelphia, and members of the Royal Arcanum each have splendid weapons ready to present to him, and there are several sections of the country yet to be heard from with similar schemes under way.

Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton, U. S. N., Inspector of Ordnance, at the Washington Gun Factory, has gone to England and the continent on business connected with the work at the factory for the coming year. His instructions are general in their scope and include a careful inspection of methods and systems for carrying on work as well as a general idea of gun mounts, breech mechanism and other points of interest and value as may suggest themselves. Comdr. Pendleton will be absent about a month.

Three grandsons of the late Admiral Semmes, commander of the famous Confederate cruiser Alabama, are now in the United States service. One is a cadet in Sampson's fleet, another is a Major in the 4th Tennessee Volunteers, and the third is a Sergeant in the 1st Tennessee Volunteers. They are the sons of L. B. Wright, who married the Admiral's daughter, and was himself an artillery officer in the Confederate Army.

The Paris "Gaulois" says that President Faure appeared on the first day of the military maneuvers with his field glasses slung on his left side, where only arms should be carried. The error in dress etiquette excited nothing less than horror in its witnesses. The Duke of Connaught turned his monocle on the President's sinning left side in uneasy wonder. In the evening one of the President's friends approached him confidentially, and the next morning he appeared with his field glasses slung on his right side. We are not advised of which eye the Duke carried his monocle in, but the "Gaulois" should issue a hint on that subject, too.

Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, has written the following letter to Maj. D. M. Appel, Surg., U. S. V., who had charge of the sick of Pennsylvania regiments returning from Porto Rico: "I desire in this permanent way to place on record my high appreciation of your energy, humanity, and personal interest in the sick Pennsylvania soldiers returning from Cuba and Porto Rico. In my numerous visits to your office for the purpose of meeting our returning soldiers, I have uniformly found you ready, patient and anxious to do everything in your power to give our soldiers aid and comfort. For and on behalf of the Pennsylvania soldiers who served in Cuba and Porto Rico, and who returned to New York Harbor in shattered health, I beg to make my most sincere acknowledgment."

Col. C. P. Clark, of the 2d Regiment of Massachusetts, which took part in the campaign against Santiago, Cuba, in speaking of the experiences of the 2d in the field disclaimed any particular credit for his own command in the attack on El Caney, and placed the praise for victory on the irresistible columns of colored Regulars, who never wavered in their charge across the open upon a concealed foe. Col. Clark complimented the 2d Regiment by saying 55 per cent. were raw recruits; they did whatever was required of them cheerfully and intelligently, and they left with the respect of all the Regulars, both officers and men, but, said he: "It was the Regular Army that did the work. It is a shame its members have not received the recognition they deserve. The 25th colored Infantry showed itself composed of men in every sense of the word. They knew no fear. As they were advancing on El Caney they found themselves exposed to a galling fire from concealed Spaniards." One of the great lessons of the war, according to the speaker, was the indispensable need of the improved small bore, long-range rifle, and yet the inference was that this lesson has not been half learned by the Government, as the present orders are to adapt smokeless powder to the Springfield rifle, which will still leave our troops at a disadvantage with an enemy.

The War Department has received from Capt. Lotus Niles, 2d Art., commanding the guard on board the transport Comal, a report of the distribution at Matanzas, Cuba, of the United States subsistence stores shipped on that vessel. The distribution was made under the direction of Capt. Niles and Maj. Niekern. The Comal carried 1,499,532 rations and under the auspices of the officers named, two Spanish officers appointed by the Military Governor of Matanzas and the British Vice-Consul, a meeting was called of 150 ladies and gentlemen, a central committee was chosen and the city divided into sixteen districts. Through this organization 36,736 persons were relieved in Matanzas and 12,052 in outlying districts.

The official statement of pelagic sealing for the season just closed shows a total of only 27,865 skins for the fleet of thirty-five schooners, by far the lightest catch in years. Fewer schooners have been employed than ever before. The catch is divided thus: Asiatic coast, 440; British Columbia coast, 10,055; Behring Sea, 17,370. The American contention that pelagic sealing would destroy itself as well as the island industry is justified by these statistics.

In his testimony before the Commission on Army Investigation, Chaplain Orville J. Nave, of Fort McPherson, said: "I tell you, gentlemen, it takes time to do anything, and soon matters were running smoothly. Milk and eggs were promptly furnished. In the Civil War the sick had none of these things." This is the whole story in a word. It was not to be expected that our Army could be transformed in a day from an insufficiently equipped force of 25,000 men into a well organized and thoroughly equipped body of a quarter of a million or more, and that this should be done without friction or misadventure. The more they investigate the clearer it will appear that George Washington was never nearer right than when he said: "In time of peace prepare for war." When war comes it is too late, as our recent brief experience, which this commission is investigating, has shown. In his testimony before the Commission Maj. Charles M. Gandy, 4th Army Corps, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., said that the men who had returned from Cuba would not be in normal condition for years. They are in very bad health and prematurely aged. Lieut. Col. G. S. Carpenter, 7th Inf., testified while on the march in Cuba the troops had a fair field ration, but not a complete ration. He was sure that no man went hungry. The men were fairly well supplied with ammunition, but there was no reserve ammunition.

The French naval expenditure for 1899 is to be 310 million francs or \$62,000,000, which is within a few thousands of five million dollars more than in the current year. Ten years ago it was about \$40,000,000, and in twenty-three years it has doubled. This year's increase is due to the administrative reforms of M. Lockroy; his shipbuilding programme is to be arranged for later. The French Cabinet Council has signed a decree whereby powerful naval bases shall be established at Dakar, in Senegal; St. Pierre, in Martinique; Diego Suarez, in Madagascar; Cape St. Jacques, in Cochinchina; Noumea, in New Caledonia, and at either Obock or Djibouti, in the Red Sea. We have already mentioned the discussion in French technical journals on the important question of assigning the control of these bases to the army or navy. The consensus of opinion was that it is necessary to place them under the navy in order to avoid complications and the antagonisms of mixed control.

Corp. Anthony J. Ditmayer, marine on board the Brooklyn, who saw the fight with Cervera from the fighting top, has planned a series of half a dozen pictures showing the events of that battle. These he intends to paint in oil from sketches which he had leisure to make after the vessels got out of range of the small guns. He is a house painter by trade and is probably the only artist in oil who can say that his work was done on the actual scene of battle. "After the Spaniards got entirely out of range," says Ditmayer, "we had nothing to do but sit down in the top and take in the sights. It was a fine place for a view, not only on account of the wider range we got from that height, but because we were above the cloud of smoke, which hung over the deck

most of the time. We could see the positions of nearly all the ships, and I got lots of ideas there for pictures, which I made afterward from memory." He has one year more to serve and then proposes to return to his trade.

Surgeon Major Prat, of the 1st Regiment of Marines, at present quartered at Cherbourg, who devotes considerable space to a disquisition on the soldier's boot in ancient and modern times, showing conclusively by examples from Xenophon downward how largely the fate of armies depends on their mobility and how entirely this depends upon an effective foot-gear, thinks that if his best is required of him a foot soldier should be provided not only with a pair of boots which have been made to fit his individual foot, which are impermeable to dust and moisture though not to air, and which are constructed of the best and most durable material known to science tempered by experience, but also with a comfortable pair of shoes, likewise constructed from the best material, for him to rest his tired feet in at the end of the day's march. This principle is fully recognized and acted upon in the German and Austrian armies, but apparently the French Ministry of War has not yet gone beyond the stage of experiment. As to shoes in the French navy we learn that "the sailor's foot-gear leaves much to be desired; the shape could not possibly be more unsightly or the construction more defective. The sewing is so coarse that it injures the foot, and the ends are so pointed that there is no room for the toes."

An Italian critic of our war calls the naval battle of Santiago "the victory of the engineers," and while disparaging as far as possible American strategy and American gunnery, awards unstinted praise to the skill, energy and endurance of the engineers of the victorious fleet. The fact that the Spanish 20-knot cruisers were pursued and overhauled by American 16-knot warships redounds, he says, in the highest degree to the credit of American engineers. The Spaniards had been lying for six weeks in a harbor where they had every opportunity to prepare, while the American vessels had been unceasingly on guard. They started under full speed and had every inducement to get all the speed they could out of their vessels. For these reasons the Italian critic argues that in addition to the original difference of four knots in the speed of the two fleets, at least two more knots ought to be allowed. That the 21-knot Brooklyn should overtake the Colon was to be expected, but "it speaks volumes in praise of the engineers of the American Navy that the Texas and Massachusetts should also have been able to catch her up."

In reply to a request by the Red Cross Society that they be allowed to establish hospitals at various points in Porto Rico in connection with the United States garrisons, General Sternberg has replied that such an arrangement is entirely unnecessary, as the Medical Department of the Army is amply equipped for all work of that nature. On which the "Medical News" says: "If the Red Cross is to be denied the opportunity of supplying gaps in shortcomings and shortness of supplies in nurses, hospital necessities and hospitals themselves, it behooves the Medical Department to make surer of its ground than it did before Santiago." In an article on the Geneva Convention in the "Journal of the United Service Institution," Mr. Farley says: "Nothing has ever been more generally abused both in peace and war than the Red Cross, and unfortunately it has not been made a penal offence to use this distinctive emblem without legal authority." Another writer in the same periodical ascribes the hostility to the Red Cross to the antagonism between "military realism" and the humanitarian spirit of our time. Still he admits that there is well founded objection to the supposition that "any man or woman wearing a white armband with a red cross on it was free to go pretty much where he or she thought fit, with a proud contempt of such things as military passes."

In an article on the "French Army Staff," the London "Spectator" says: "Private concerns, the sanctities of religion, family affection, nothing is sacred enough to be respected, as nothing is too immoral to be shunned, when your one supreme object is in view. This is the tradition of the French army since Napoleon, and it is, we think, neither unreasonable nor uncharitable to suppose that this tradition operates in the mind of the French Army Staff, and that it might determine their conduct, provided there was an adequate motive for action, involving the use of all those immoral agencies. Now, the real question is, Was there such a motive?" That is in the case of Dreyfus. It finds such a motive in the supposition that Dreyfus had discovered and revealed the secrets of conspirators in the French staff against the then Republic. That Dreyfus conveyed no secrets to the foreign rivals of France we must either believe, or we must regard the solemn statements of the German and Italian governments as false. But what if Dreyfus did convey some cherished Army secrets which portended danger to the Republican regime? Does not all that has happened fit in with such a hypothesis? Would not the direct vengeance be wreaked on the unhappy scapegoat? Would not all the immoral methods which, on the assumption of the innocence of Dreyfus, were used, have been likely to be the actual methods employed?

Prof. T. S. Woolsey, who fills the chair of international law in Yale University, has collected a number of essays and articles published during the last two years in a volume under the title of "America's Foreign Policy," which the Century Company publishes. He treats the subjects connected with the war, Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippines, showing always that he is an anti-annexationist from prudence and from the fear that we shall not be able to solve the problems that expansion would bring without suffering more loss than winning gain. It is an argument from the lawyer's standpoint, but curiously material in every aspect presented. He thinks our rights in Hawaii were not menaced, because both the Queen and the provisional government expressed a favorable feeling toward this country. The necessity of occupying islands that might be made points of attack upon this country is hardly alluded to. In fact, the strategic question is almost ignored in his discussion and it gives him no concern that along our Atlantic coast lie a series of large islands that can be and are strongly fortified by nations that may become unfriendly at any day, from which clouds of blockade runners were fitted out against us during the Civil War, and which give more than one possible enemy a secure and near base for operations against us. From the commercial point of view, which Prof. Woolsey takes exclusively, the island of Porto Rico will never repay the cost of this war, but the day may come when it will save us in hard cash all that we have spent to get it. This is even more true of Cuba, and if we allow the last negotiations to end without securing immunity

from European occupation there, we shall be derelict in duty.

It is not necessary to study at Annapolis or West Point to know that the only military use of these islands is for our attack or defence, and that it is as a menace to us that the fortifications on them have been reared, but this fact does not appear to influence Prof. Woolsey's mind. He would derive our national policy from a study of international law, trade relations and the Farewell Letter of Washington. He writes with elegance, force and clearness and often with excellent judgment. His idea that the Nicaragua Canal should be neutralized by an agreement of all nations and not by the engagements of the United States only is fair enough, but it is wrong to draw an exact parallel between this canal and that of Suez. The Egyptian canal is made neutral by agreement between half a dozen adjacent great powers, well armed and capable of resisting encroachment. The neutralization of the Nicaragua Canal is necessary, and should be complete, but who shall enforce it? We doubt if Prof. Woolsey would be willing to have the Europeans send over a joint fleet for that purpose. Even the admission of Canada into a compact brings the English to its defence of right, and it might be that first contact out of which an Anglo-American alliance could slowly take form. The subject of the Nicaragua Canal is simple enough if, like Prof. Woolsey, we disregard its plain consequences, but very intricate if we consider them all.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

"Manila, Oct. 23.

"Adjutant General, Washington:
"Following deaths since last report, Oct. 15: Q. M. Sergt. William D. Gillespie, 1st Idaho, gunshot wound; Oct. 16, Corp. Christopher Rockefeller, 23d Inf., drowned; Pvt. Jonas B. Adams, band, 18th Inf., alcoholism; Oct. 17, Pvt. George F. Hansen, 1st Nebraska, typhoid fever; Oct. 20, Pvt. Ira Griffin, 1st Nebraska, typhoid fever; Charles H. Ruhl, 2d Oregon, meningitis; Oct. 21, Corp. William H. Jones, 1st Idaho, dysentery; Musician Thomas F. Fitzgerald, 23d Inf., diarrhoea; Pvt. Sage F. Freestrom, 1st California, pneumonia; Oct. 22, Pvt. Daniel McElliot, 1st Montana, dysentery; date unknown, Sergt. John A. Glover, 1st Nebraska, pneumonia; Pvt. Henry A. Stubbe, 1st California, dysentery; Frank W. Jucker, 23d Inf., typhoid fever; Edward S. Fiske, Hospital Corps, dysentery. Last four died between Manila and Nagasaki, on transport Rio Janeiro. (Signed) "OTIS."

"Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 24, 1898.

"Telegram directing occupation of Holguin received. Troops sail to-day to occupy Gibara, now unoccupied. It is an important customs port and seaport of Holguin. From Gibara occupation of Holguin can be made by rail the moment the Spaniards evacuate.

"Wood."

"Ponce, Oct. 24, 1898.

"Gen. Ortega and the last of the Spanish soldiers sailed for Spain this morning.

"BROOKE."

The following telegram was sent from the Adjutant General's office Oct. 24, to the commanding officer of the 5th Cav., at Huntsville, Ala.:

"Transport Michigan being fitted in New York; should be ready to sail from Savannah about Oct. 30. Hold your regiment in readiness to move so as to go aboard steamer without camping at Savannah. Notice will be sent you when steamer leaves New York so as to time her arrival. Recall all men to regiment possible before starting. Such officers as can be spared will be ordered to rejoin at once."

"Manila, Oct. 26, 1898.

"Adjutant General:
"Transport City of Para leaves to-day for San Francisco, via Nagasaki. Large mail. Maj. Whipple, Pay; Lieut. Williams, Ordnance, on board. Transports Scandia and Condor still in port. Scandia probably leaves within ten days for San Francisco. Can be utilized freight purposes. Quiet here and conditions believed to be improving. "OTIS."

San Francisco, Oct. 27.

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:
Transport Indiana sails to-day for the Philippines with headquarters and Cos. C, D, E, G, H, I, K and M, 20th Kansas Volunteers; total, 31 officers, 756 enlisted men, 728 rifles (.45 caliber), and 399 rounds of ammunition per man. Senior officer, Col. Funston, 20th Kansas.

MERRIAM.

Manila, Oct. 30.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Following deaths since last report: Oct. 21, Sergt. Maj. Roy W. Hoyer, 1st South Dakota, malarial fever; Oct. 22, Pvt. Henry H. Weaver, 10th Pennsylvania, chronic dysentery; Alfred J. Erisman, 1st Nebraska, typhoid fever; Thomas W. P. Harney, 14th Inf., malarial fever; Oct. 23, Pvt. Arthur C. Simms, 1st Nebraska, acute diarrhoea; Frank H. Heely, Hospital Corps, typhoid fever. Oct. 25, Pvt. B. Lee, 23d Inf., smallpox. Oct. 26, Pvt. Charles J. Jorgensen, 18th Inf., typhoid fever; John Morgan, 1st North Dakota, acute dysentery; Corp. Royal H. Smith, 1st South Dakota, smallpox. Oct. 27, Pvt. Earl W. Osterhout, 1st Nebraska, typhoid fever. Oct. 28, Pvt. Walter J. McLean, 1st Montana, typhoid fever. Sept. 8, Pvt. Edward Manches, 1st South Dakota, typhoid fever—not reported in time. OTIS.

The following cablegram was received on Oct. 31 from the regiment of Colorado Volunteers in service at Manila:

"To Governor Adams, Congressional Delegates and the Press of Colorado:
"Providing peace is settled, regiment earnestly desires recall. Rations insufficient; 15 per cent. sick. Cheerfully remain for fighting; reluctant to serve garrison.

"ONE THOUSAND COLORADO VOLUNTEERS."
"Napoleon Guote, Chairman."
Governor Adams immediately forwarded the cablegram by telegraph to the War Department. Afterward he said:

"I do not think the situation is quite as bad as the cablegram would indicate. Fifteen per cent. of the regiment sick is not a very large number."

Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 1, 1898.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Transport Panama sailed yesterday with remains of following named: Capt. W. M. Dickinson, Lieut. Dennis M. Michie, 17th Inf.; Lieut. Thomas A. Wansboro, 7th Inf.; Sergt. M. D. Russell, 1st Vol. Cav.; Pvt. Fred. B. Taft, Silas Undergaves, Junior F. Hakenson, Harvey Randall, W. C. Green, J. C. King, 2d Mass. Vol. Inf.; C. Cullman, 34th Mich. Vol. Inf.; A. Geisman, Sidney A. Schofield, 71st N. Y. Vol. Inf.; John Nikoden, 1st Ill. Vol. Inf.; James W. Wheeler, 2d Mass. Vol. Inf. Wood, Commanding.

THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR AND ITS RESULTS.

BY H. W. WILSON.
(Author of Ironclads in Action.)

Now that the war is over and its events have passed into history we may inquire what are the conclusions which are to be drawn from it. We may divide these under three heads—strategical, tactical or structural, and deductions with regard to personnel.

1. STRATEGICAL CONCLUSIONS.

(1.) The movement of troops by sea, even by the superior naval power, cannot take place without strong convoy. The report that three strange war vessels had been seen in the vicinity of Key West delayed the sailing of the American transports for Santiago from June 9 to June 14. On the latter date strong convoy was forthcoming.

(2.) Public opinion unless very carefully instructed before war will not be reassured by theoretical demonstrations of security. The American coast line was never even menaced; yet public opinion compelled the retention of a squadron equal in strength to Cervera's, in the North so long as Cervera's destination was uncertain, and the defence of the American harbors by an elaborate system of submarine mines. Compare with this the report of the three British Admirals on the 1888 maneuvers: "There should always be an effective reserve squadron, absolutely confined to home waters, sufficient to hold the Channel;" and the declaration of Sir W. Harcourt in 1896 that the nation would always require to have a fleet in the Channel.

(3.) The retention of the American flying squadron at Hampton Roads might have proved disastrous to the United States had the Spaniards shown initiative, energy and fighting capacity. With Sampson at San Juan and Schley at Hampton Roads the slow and weak ships blockading Cuba were exposed to destruction in detail by Cervera.

(4.) Touch of a hostile squadron should never be lost. Cervera was not watched by American cruisers at the outbreak of the war, and in consequence he was given great opportunities. Sampson's voyage to San Juan, Schley's "bottling up" of Cienfuegos, and the complete uncertainty of the Americans for some days as to whether the enemy with his whole force was inside Santiago harbor, are the results of losing touch. It follows that cruisers should be ready to watch an enemy's ports from the first hours of war.

(5.) Coal supply is a matter of extreme importance to the inferior power, especially when that power is a weak State. The voyage of Camara's fleet to the East was stopped by the difficulty of obtaining coal. Cervera's action in the West Indies was greatly hampered by the same consideration. A stronger State than Spain would, however, have paid little attention to neutral susceptibilities.

(6.) The placing of an Admiral under a General's orders is disastrous. Cervera was subordinated to General Blanco, who detained the Spanish squadron at Santiago, depriving Cervera of all that chance had offered him, and then sent him out to destruction. At the same time it is said that there was no coal at Santiago, and that even when he went out Cervera had only a few hundred tons in the bunkers of his ship.

(7.) Blockade of a hostile port, in which is a powerful squadron, cannot be maintained without a superiority of force. In tonnage Sampson's blockading fleet was to Cervera's blockaded fleet as 7 to 3.2. In gun-power it was as 2 to 1. In the number of ships over 3,000 tons it was as 2 to 1. Even then, to prevent heavy deductions for ships absent coaling, etc., a base near at hand must be seized and held.

(8.) Fortifications will not willingly be attacked by ships. The American commanders had strict orders to refrain from such attacks. The "bombardments," of which so much was heard, were either reconnaissances or target practice. They were quite resultless.

(9.) A mobile military force, organized for instant action, is an essential of amphibious war. Fleets are helpless against quite medium fortifications, and can land very few men. Camp McCalla, at Guantanamo, was only held with difficulty, though supported by the fire of ships and though a detachment of marines (super-numerary) had been sent as a garrison.

(10.) The strategy of evasion followed by Cervera leads ultimately to disaster. But, with luck, great injury might be inflicted upon the enemy before the disaster comes (cf. 3).

(11.) Until the enemy's fleets are blockaded the superior power cannot claim the "command of the sea."

2. TACTICAL AND STRUCTURAL CONCLUSIONS.

(1.) There are strict limitations to the use of torpedo craft, which no wise commander will transgress. To fling one or two torpedo boats or destroyers upon an intact fleet or ship in broad daylight means destruction to the torpedo craft.

(2.) While "an accurate fire is the best defence for our own ships," that fire cannot be maintained in conflict with side-armed ships unless gunners and ammunition supply are behind armor capable of excluding the smaller projectiles. Senor Bastarache, in the Spanish "Revista General de Marina," regards this as the first lesson.

(3.) A very few hits will put any ship without side armor out of action.

(4.) Hits on the water-line will only very rarely occur in action. There were none at Santiago inflicted by the American heavier guns and only three by the 6-pounders. All these three were upon the armor belt.

(5.) Wood which has not been fire-proofed should never be employed on board ship. Fire is the greatest danger in action, and is certain to break out if there is much wood, not chemically treated.

(6.) The pattern of the American shot-wounds on the Spanish ships and the low proportion of hits (not 5 per cent.) to rounds fired, shows that it is impracticable to seek out particular parts of an enemy's ship as the target—at ranges of from 2,000 to 4,500 yards—and that the firing must be "into the brown." 473 shots are known to have been fired with the 5-inch gun (hits roughly over 3 per cent.), and 251 with the 4-inch (hits over 4 1/4 per cent.).

(7.) Though the heavy gun secured few hits, Admiral Sampson declares that it is needed; Captains Philip and Evans agree with him. Admiral Schley is a little doubtful. The great value of rapid-fire guns is proved. The 6-pounder did a surprising amount of damage to the Spanish ships. There is a strong feeling in favor of the 8-inch piece in battleships and cruisers. It shot very well and probably made 6 or 7 per cent. of hits. Possibly the 8-inch quick-firer should replace at once the 13-inch and the 6-inch gun.

(8.) Above-water torpedo tubes are most dangerous. One, if not two, torpedoes were exploded in the Spanish ships by the American fire.

(9.) Common shell proved most effective against the Spanish cruisers of the Vizcaya type. The Americans used no high explosives. In the Santiago and San Juan bombardments many projectiles failed to explode.

(10.) Speed and seaworthiness are required in the battleship. The speed of the new American battleships has been raised from 16 knots (original design) to 18 1/2 knots.

(11.) The monitor is unsatisfactory from her low coal supply, and is defective as a gun platform.

(12.) It is essential that a blockading fleet should be able to work up to a high speed quickly, and yet not be obliged to keep all fires burning. It is suggested (a) that the triple-screw principle is most economical and satisfactory, as the center screw only need be kept going, and at any time the two side screws can be brought into action. The New York, which has two screws and four sets of engines, had only two sets of engines going on the morning of July 3, and could not stop to couple up her other pair when Cervera came out. (b.) Water-tube boilers from this standpoint have an immense advantage. Probably the fast steaming of the Colon was due to her Niclausse boilers. (c.) Soft coal is stated by the American naval officers to be superior to anthracite for the quick raising of steam.

(13.) Old ships are at a great disadvantage when fighting new vessels.—(Senor Bastarache.) The disadvantage arises from (a) inferior artillery; (b) more wood on board; (c) antiquated engines and boilers; (d) inferior construction and design.

3. CONCLUSIONS WITH REGARD TO PERSONNEL.

(1.) A well-trained personnel is the surest guarantee of victory. Fast ships are slow if they have untrained stokers and bad engine-room complements. Good guns are useless if not served by good gunners. Efficiency in war depends largely upon sea-training and target practice in peace.

(2.) The Naval Militia of the United States rendered valuable service. This force is similar in organization to our abolished naval volunteers. Its members, from their high intelligence, quickly develop into seamen, though many incidents showed that their sense of discipline was not quite that of the regular man-o'-war-man. No ships manned by them were in the line of battle at Santiago, but they took part in many of the minor actions of the struggle.

DUPLICATE PAYMENTS FOR TRANSPORTATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

An officer of the U. S. Army traveling under orders which make his travel "necessary for the public service," buys of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Cincinnati a through ticket by way of Chicago from Cincinnati to San Francisco, paying for it what the ticket is sold for to all civilians. On completing the journey and applying to the Paymaster in San Francisco for his mileage, there is deducted from that mileage nine dollars and sixty-six cents for "transportation furnished by the Quartermaster from Davenport to Council Bluffs," and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents for "transportation furnished by the Quartermaster from Ogden to San Francisco," in all thirty-five dollars and sixteen cents, which the officer has paid twice, once to the Pennsylvania Railroad and once to the U. S. Paymaster. Has the Pennsylvania Railroad been guilty of fraud in selling this ticket to the officer?

A. A. G.

As we read this correspondent's letter we do not get the impression of a double payment. The officer on completing his tour of duty turned in accounts that included this transportation. That covered one payment. His accounts were disallowed to the amount of \$35.16 and the balance was paid by the Government, so that the one payment is made partly by the officer and partly by the Government. Probably the error committed was failure to get land grant railroad transportation in due form before starting. If the exigencies of the service prevented such preparation the fact can be shown and probably compensation be made.

A TINKER'S OPINION.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept., '98.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

While my name does not appear on your subscription list, yet I am a regular reader of the Journal all the same, as I take it regularly at a news agency, and have done so for the last two or three years. I am a tinner by trade, and one day while passing through the shop with a copy in my hand, the boss accosted me and after learning what paper it was, remarked that he would like to know what a tinker wanted with the Army and Navy Journal.

I could not give him an answer at the time, but I have been studying the problem ever since, and I have about concluded that it must be for the same reason that the little boy gave when he wiped his mother's jar of jam—he liked it.

For about twenty years I have been waiting and watching in the papers and wondering if Uncle Sam would be permitted to own a decent Navy. A few of the public men have labored unceasingly for a number of years, trying to impress on the minds of the members of Congress and of the people that the country needed a powerful Navy, but to no purpose. The light has about broken through the mists now, and the entire country begins to realize that the Navy is a real, live thing, and will need considerable fostering to bring it up to a point that the circumstances demand. The people of this State want one of the new battleships named in honor of the Old Volunteer State, Tennessee.

I have been "pi-rooten" around the world now for about thirty-two years, having had to hoe my own row ever since I was eight years old, and I have noticed that good, sensible advice is almost always thrown away, and just such hocus-pocus trash is what, generally, is adopted and experimented on, and generally to the experimenter's sorrow. This remark applies with some force to the Army and Navy experts also. I can cite the instances of the treatment of Fulton, Whitworth, Ericsson, and the action of the Ordnance Board of Army in regard to Brown wire gun bids. I presume it would be rare fun to be sequestered somewhere in a room and hear the chiefs of bureaus squabbling over points connected with the building of a warship.

Some want 13-inch guns, others want 12-inch. Some want inclined turrets, others want straight. Some want superimposed, others want single. Some want side armor, high above water line, others, low. All of them wanted 16-knot speed, except the Engineer-in-Chief, and he wanted 18. It is surprising that they decided to change from 16 to 18 knots in these last three ships.

One chief wanted 12-inch guns because England had adopted 12-inch, but he wanted 16 knots speed because all the other ships were 16 knots. Why in the name of common sense could he not continue to pattern after England by demanding 18 knots? If it was policy to adopt 12-inch because England had done so, where is the policy of wanting 16 knots because England did not?

I have repeatedly seen it suggested in various papers that the Navy should adopt jet propulsion in conjunction with the screws, and by that means gain two or three knots in speed. A jet through the rudder would aid in steering. American experts say a battleship is not built to run but to fight, but I guess the criminal has to be caught before hanging. And then again, an American battleship cannot be expected to whip the whole earth at one blow.

A few years ago the writer sent some rude drawings of turrets and other internal arrangements of ships to the Navy Department. One of these was jet propulsion. After several weeks the answer came back: "Your ideas of internal arrangements of warships are entirely impracticable. They possess no features of improvement over those as adopted by experts."

OLD IMPRACTICABLE.

SMOKELESS POWDER AND ARTILLERY.

Our ordnance officers raise serious objections to the charge that smokeless powders are not in favor with them. They call attention to the fact that the Springfield .45, with its black powder, was to all intents and purposes withdrawn from the service when the Regular Army was armed with the present magazine rifle and smokeless powder cartridges. It was the intention to retain the Springfield for the National Guard only temporarily and for certain specified purposes, holding the magazine arms furnished in the regular course of manufacture as a reserve supply for use by any Volunteer forces called into the field.

Unfortunately Spain neglected to notify us of her intention to quarrel with us and Congress refused to grant the appropriations for new arms, asked for from year to year since 1892; indeed they were so miserly in their appropriations that it was only possible to obtain a supply of magazine guns for the Regular Army and smokeless powder cartridges sufficient for annual target practice.

As to the use of smokeless in the Springfield .45, the ordnance officers call attention to the fact that the smokeless powder pressures run very high in small arms, frequently exceeding 40,000 pounds per square inch in our Army magazine rifle, and in the lesser calibers 50,000, 60,000, and even 70,000 pounds per square inch. It is only by dint of supreme effort, they say, that after years of careful and exhaustive experiments a smokeless powder has of late been found suitable for the .45 caliber Springfield rifle, one which may not overtax its breech mechanism, calculated originally to resist a pressure of 24,000 pounds per square inch and no more.

An increase of the black powder charge (70 grains) now used, by about ten grains, let us say, will exceed the limit of safety in the Springfield, and yet the pressures due to the use of black powder in this arm are moderate and uniform. We use this word "uniform" advisedly, as it is a well established fact that pressures due to the use of smokeless powder in small arm rifles under certain and not very abnormal circumstances, are quite variable; in fact, we may say that at times they are treacherously inconsistent, and demand an exceeding stable and positively resisting breech block, something akin to the Sharps rifle or bolt systems. Flatness of trajectory and increased range for modern small arms is effected by reduction in the caliber and weight of projectile. At first the force necessary to impart the requisite velocity was secured through the agency of a compressed black powder charge.

The new powder gives on burning no solid residue, and hence there is no smoke. The condensed gas, or probably the union of the nitrogen with the oxygen of the atmosphere, gives, from either artillery or small arms, vapor visible at short distances and rapidly dissipated. This vapor cannot be seen at effective ranges. An eye-witness of the Italian maneuvers of 1890 says: "A battery remained in action half an hour without being seen." Again he says: "At 2,500 yards a brilliant flash only is seen by the naked eye and what to the field glasses seemed smoke was found to be dust raised by the blast."

With a moist atmosphere the vapor becomes more apparent, but never obscures vision. The flashes from artillery become more apparent in the absence of smoke, but, unless looking directly at it, one finds great difficulty in locating it exactly.

The real or principal object for this search for so-called smokeless powder has been the discovery of a substitute compound for black or ordinary gunpowder, which should occupy much less volume in the powder chamber of the rifle than the black powder charge known to be essential to produce the requisite velocity.

If we are to be guided by the views and opinions of those lately engaged in the Santiago contests, then indeed must ordinary gunpowder or smoky powder be withdrawn from service.

That there are some who still insist that the last word has not yet been said on behalf of black powder is shown in the article on "Battle Under the New Conditions," by 1st Lieut. H. C. Davis, 3d U. S. Art., appearing in the number of the "Journal of the United Service Institute" of September. He holds that smoke gives cover for maneuvers and so lessens losses; it makes feasible the replenishing of ammunition and even sometimes by concealing losses sustains the morale of the troops. It is quite impossible to determine exactly how much or to what extent the smoke may attract or draw the fire of an adversary, as this fire will be directed against masses or bodies of troops, smoke or no smoke, and the losses sustained by the Regulars and Rough Riders at Santiago more than confirms this view since these organizations were fully armed and supplied with the magazine rifle and smokeless powder cartridges.

It is even suggested that the very absence of smoke caused the disproportionate loss of officers, many of whom were placed hors de combat from the well directed fire of the enemy's sharpshooters. They might have escaped this risk had their movements been entirely veiled or screened under cover of smoke.

As relates to light battery service on the field, Lieut. Davis says: "The battery is a better target than formerly, but as it is in more danger when coming into action than after it opens fire, and as it makes no smoke before firing, the advantage of smoke as a covering disappears, especially so, when considered in connection with its subsequent blinding effect on the gunners."

Lieut. John H. Parker, 13th Inf., who commanded the Gatling gun detachment, 5th Army Corps, and who has no professional prejudices in favor of the artillery arm, has this to say in an article in the "Review of Reviews" for October:

"Tactically the war in Cuba was marked by the total absence of drill maneuvers. The grand tactics of the battle as planned by the General were superb. The orders issued contemplated effective use of the artillery, which was to open at daylight. The preparation for the assault by artillery fire, however, failed to materialize. The artillery could not live at ranges near enough to see the Spanish trenches nor do effective work upon them at long ranges. It was demonstrated by noon that the modern rifle has moved artillery back on the battlefield to 1,500 yards, while in the days of the Springfield it could work effectively at 600 or 800. Daring attempts

were made by Best and Parkhurst to use their batteries at the close range, but they could not stand the storm of Manner bullets and had to retire. At the next available position in rear they could not see their objectives clearly enough to do effective work. The artillery did not even attempt to cover the successful charges, because it could not see the positions of either our own troops or those of the enemy well enough to risk the danger of firing into our own men.

"We have in this a tactical lesson of the utmost importance, and one which has already been recognized by foreign governments since July 1. That lesson is that, in the general case, the function of covering the charge, which formerly belonged to the artillery, has ceased to be a possibility for that arm, and that some new device must be sought for that purpose.

"It is only another exhibition of American characteristics that with the necessity was developed the proper means to perform the work. Where heavy guns could not go light machine guns could and did; where artillery, with its comparatively slow fire of unaimed fragments, could not live, machine guns, with a fire equivalent each to a regiment of sharpshooters, were a decisive and controlling factor, completely taking the now impossible function of artillery and performing it better than artillery ever did in history—so well, in fact, that not even a score of men were hit during the actual charge upon what was essentially an impregnable position. The heavy losses of the infantry occurred during the deployment by the flank under fire, and not during the actual charge, which was of only eight and one-half minutes' duration and in which there was practically no loss.

"But we have learned more than this about machine guns. We found them invaluable as a reserve on the right flank of the left wing while Gen. Lawton was struggling to get into position on our right. The one little battery of machine guns was the only thing there in reserve, and it was held within 20 yards of the firing line. Every one there felt and knew that in any attempt of the enemy to double up our right flank or retake the captured position, he would meet in the fire of these guns a reserve equivalent to at least a brigade of sharpshooters."

What have our artillery officers to say to this? Let us hear from them.

TO CREATE A NEW DEPARTMENT.

Efforts are being made on the part of friends of Brig. Gen. John I. Rodgers, U. S. V., to secure his retention in the Volunteer service until Congress meets in December. Although Gen. Rodgers has already been designated by the War Department for muster out, it is believed that this order will be rescinded. The effort to have Gen. Rodgers retained at his present grade has a broader meaning than might be supposed at first glance. When Congress meets it is the intention of the military authorities to submit to that body a proposition to create an entirely new department with Gen. Rodgers at its head with the rank and title of Brigadier General and Chief of Artillery. Officials of the War Department are strongly in favor of this plan, as the need of such a department has been long seen. It is also realized by them that there is no officer in the Army better qualified to organize and establish the new department than Gen. Rodgers.

If there is any opposition made to the plan it will naturally come from ordnance officers. The establishment of the new department would necessarily result in a division of the work now in the hands of the Ordnance Department, and it is not believed that such a division would be agreeable to the officers of that Department. Those in favor of creating the new department point out that under the present system the function of the Ordnance Department is the manufacture and testing of guns. At present artillerymen have no voice in the selection of the ordnance which they are obliged to use. The advocates of the new plan also point to the fact that when a new type of small arm is to be selected, a board of infantrymen is appointed to make the selection. The choice of weapons should unquestionably be in the hands of those who have to use them, and should not be determined by theoretical considerations or the tests of the proving ground alone.

OPINION OF THE "SATURDAY REVIEW."

The London "Saturday Review" is publishing a series of articles on "The Spanish-American War by an Eye-Witness." The first appeared in the "Review" for Oct. 1. The writer admits that even with such an energetic and resourceful nation as the United States, it could not be expected that the expedition to Santiago would be equipped in every detail such as we look for from countries that keep a standing army. Still in his opinion the departments responsible were utterly inexcusable for their failure to provide proper food, sufficient medical supplies, enough doctors and ice for the hospitals. The engineers ought to have been capable of maintaining one proper road from the base with practical bridges over the streams that crossed it. As it was the men were half starved, and particularly on the days when the fighting was the hardest. When the few days' rations with which they had started from the coast had given out the transport and commissariat department seemed unable to bring up any more from the rear. It is to this want of supplies and the consequent exhaustion that the writer ascribes the failure to continue "the gallant march by the Regulars on the height of San Juan into the trenches of Santiago. They might have been occupied that same afternoon; the Spaniards were thoroughly panic-stricken and fled from the heights of San Juan, even on to the quays of Santiago, where they told the officers of the fleet that all was lost."

The "sheer luck" of having good weather when storms were to be expected was all that saved our Army from starvation, the "Review" writer thinks. "Pointing to a long line of curling breakers," a few days before the landing Gen. Castallo said to him: "I am more afraid of them for the Americans than of a line of Spaniards."

The want of action by the Engineers in the matter of road building is severely criticised. "In only one instance was an attempt made to bridge the fords, and as a matter of fact, this bridge was not made by the Engineers. There was ample timber about of the most suitable nature, and plenty of bamboo. The fords were short and the building of bridges the most simple proposition possible." "When I was coming home," adds this writer, "I found that the transport that I was traveling on contained 700 feet of pontoons which had never been put ashore. This is a typical example of the sort of organization that existed. But the saddest instance of all official blundering, and which should make Americans most thoroughly ashamed, is the Army Medical Department. Those responsible for it 'have the blood of many of their fellow countrymen to answer for.' This is followed by a long description of the sufferings resulting from inefficient medical attendance and supplies.

The fire of the American artillery is described as "at no time brilliant," and on the few occasions where they actually had a chance of trying their strength against

the Spaniards, the Spaniards undoubtedly got the best of it." Summing up, the "Review" writer says: "The way in which men of all ranks, both Regulars and Volunteers, bore severe privations without murmuring is beyond all praise; but having said this, I think there is nothing else connected with the American Army of which the people of the United States should not feel thoroughly ashamed." The bravery of our soldiers is extolled and the colored troops are described as "magnificent soldiers," who should be allowed to rise to the rank of Captains as in the Indian army.

As to the Navy, this writer thinks that its marksmanship was "not much to boast of," the percentage of hits being less than three. The Spanish gunnery was "astonishingly bad." No Spanish battery was ever entirely silenced, "although the gunners often retired to bomb-proof sheds, to come out again and fire parting shots as the Americans retired." The advantage of the use of smokeless powder was a factor that made itself apparent every day of the fighting during the war. "Still Americans have every reason to be thoroughly proud of their Navy, which, being almost free from the curse of their politics, is not handicapped in the same way that the Army is."

The animus of this criticism is found in this concluding paragraph of the "Review's" series of three articles: "There is a figure of the American eagle over the War Office in Washington. With slight alteration it might be made a reminiscence of the war. It would not take much to change it from the figure of an eagle into that of a vampire, unpepican-like feeding on its own children, who, under a strange delusion, not realizing the nature of their Frankenstein mother, are content to sweat and groan under the most heartless tyrannical government on earth, the tyranny of democracy."

CADET APPOINTMENTS, WEST POINT.

Cadet appointments to the Military Academy have been made as follows: Edward M. Zell, Orange (8th District), N. J.; John F. Tinsley, alternate, Elizabeth (8th District), N. J.; George W. Murphy, Haysville (at large district), Pa.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

OCT. 28.—Medical Inspector, with relative rank of Commander—Surg. Nelson M. Ferebee, U. S. N.

Chief Engineer, with relative rank of Lieutenant—P. A. Engr. Frederick C. Bieg, U. S. N.

Passed Assistant Paymaster, with relative rank of Lieutenant (junior grade)—Asst. Paymr. John H. Merriam, U. S. N.

Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, C. E. U. S. A., to be a member of the California Debris Commission.

3d Lieut. Richard M. Sturdevant, to be a 2d Lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter Service.

Before the Commission of Inquiry into the conduct of the war, Maj. Henry Romeyn, Capt. U. S. A., retired, who was with the Army testified that he never saw or heard of any order for the systematic embarkation of troops. The preparations for the landing of troops were insufficient. "There was a lack of surf boats and a lack of order. There was no system." It was a question on the Olivette whether the scow lost from that vessel was not purposely lost because it was retarding the progress of the vessel. He saw but one ambulance on July 1 for the entire Army. Old Regular soldiers when they came back from the firing line brought their blankets with them, but Volunteers dropped everything. There were some peculiar injuries. He saw one man who walked three miles after being shot through just above the heart. He only knew of one wagon in the field. The condition of the Concho carrying sick men was very bad and food was improper for the sick. Gen. J. C. Bates, who commanded a division at Santiago, blamed the Medical Department for not sending medical stores in more abundance, and he said he thought the Quartermaster's Department was negligent in not getting equipments and munitions to the front. By hard work, the General said, he got ambulances to Cuba, and there would have been none to take off the wounded at the first battle had he not done so.

General Joseph P. Sanger struck right from the shoulder in his testimony before the President's Commission, saying: "The complex system of furnishing supplies is the cause of the failure of supplies to reach the proper places at the right time. All supplies ought to come from one Department. For instance, the Commissary Department furnishes everything we eat, but it cannot haul a pound of provisions to the distributing depots; that work must be done by the Quartermaster's Department. The latter Department has to furnish many things, and it is often the case that it is busy transporting the things it has to furnish. Then the things furnished by the Commissary and other Departments may have to wait. Then the staffs in Washington can't order the staff officer of a commander in the field to do certain things without the knowledge or consent of the commander. The trouble, gentlemen of the commission, is with Congress. That body has passed laws which have brought about all this divided responsibility, and unless new laws are made that will give commanders absolute command of the corps, divisions, etc., there can be no fixing of responsibility and we will have the same trouble in any future war that we have had in this." General Dodge, chairman of the commission, said in an interview after General Sanger had finished, that the General's testimony had been the most valuable of any adduced so far as looking to future action by Congress is concerned.

Though the foreign dispatches have given a daily report of the proceedings in the Peace Conference at Paris, we have refrained from imposing on our readers tales that were known to be mere inventions. It is quite possible that the accounts have some measure of truth in them, for though offered as the reports of local Paris papers it is understood that they have a Spanish origin, and it is entirely possible that the Spanish government would be glad to excite the sympathy of other nations, even if it were no more than popular sympathy. These accounts represent that the negotiations have closed the Cuban case on the basis of no assumption of debt except such sums as have been actually expended for necessary permanent improvements for the benefit of the island and that these amount to but a small sum. On reaching the Philippine question our Commissioners are reported to have demanded the whole group and rejected all debts except such as were justly laid upon the islands in peaceable times for permanent improvements. This is said to give us about \$7,000,000 out of the \$40,000,000 issued against the revenues of Manila. This news (?) excited great discussion in Europe, all the continental papers berating us for harshness and greed and only the English papers coming out frankly and saying they hoped the report that we would take all the group was true. The Spanish government is represented to be indignant, but unable to do more than assume an attitude of passive resistance. When the conclusions of the Commission are known we shall see what resemblance they have to these reports, but at present it is certain that they are mere guesses with no value unless they have some basis in secret whisperings of the Spaniards.

The last day of the peace celebration at Philadelphia was a civic parade of about 20,000 men, with a great number of floats and there was an effort to give historic interest to the representations. The evolution of the Army and Navy was illustrated by bodies of marching men dressed in the costumes of the different periods of American history from 1776 to 1861. The day opened with the rededication of Independence Hall, the historic building from which the Declaration of Independence was read to the people of the new Republic on July 4, 1776. The old structure had been added to from time to time by buildings which were used as municipal offices. These have been removed and the famous hall is now in its original form, as it was 122 years ago, when occupied by the United States Congress and the National Government officials. Among the floats were Hobson's catamaran, Dewey at Manila, the Red Cross ministering to wounded soldiers, the heroes of the war, and Liberty, the latter represented by Columbia and the thirteen original States. "The Birth of the American Flag" represented the interior of the old Ross House, with Betsy Ross exhibiting to Washington and Hancock the first American flag ever made. Another historical scene was "Washington Crossing the Delaware" and "Our United Country" showed a group of American soldiers, among whom stood with clasped hands a Confederate and Union soldier. "After Many Years" was the title of a float representing John Bull and Uncle Sam clasping hands across the bows of their respective cruisers. "A Trifle Embarrassed" showed Uncle Sam and Miss Columbia standing at the threshold of the "United States Foundling Asylum," and at their feet was a group of dusky children, representing Hawaii, the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico, clamoring for recognition.

Although the Fashoda difficulty has been in a fair way of settlement for a fortnight and seems now to be definitely determined by the willingness of the French government to withdraw Major Marchand, the English are continuing active preparations for mobilization. The newspapers of all countries are publishing stories of activity in British dockyards all over the world. Ships are recalled, officers notified to be in readiness, repairs hurried, a flying squadron formed and the army received much though less attention than the navy. On our own continent the activity is reported to have been very great at Halifax and Vancouver. Allow as much as we will from these accounts for the exuberance of press writers who rejoice to have a sensation that will attract readers, it is probable that the British authorities are pushing all their military resources to a condition of unusual effectiveness. With France out of the game, the world is wondering what it all means. The Chinese situation can hardly call for such efforts, for if the British have decided to antagonize Russian advances in that country to the extent these war preparations indicate they have only to move to make their power felt. We have witnessed these loud preparations for war before, and there is a suspicion that war scares take the place in England of more formal maneuvers in other countries. They afford an opportunity for keying up the naval system to its highest effective tension and the result cannot fail to be favorable to its condition. France does not seem to have responded with anything like excitement, and the only movements reported from that country are some activity in the navy, especially in the Mediterranean and preparations at Biserta. Although no reason for serious war preparations is known, and even the English papers cannot explain their government's action, the hurry of fitting out the fleet continues at high pressure.

Gen. William A. Bancroft, in an article in the Boston "Sunday Journal" on "Faults of the Army and Its Officers as the War Developed Them in Camp," says: "The maintenance of an efficient military machine is a great expense. The American nation has not chosen to bear the expense; hence its military machine was not efficient. The country made its choice. It saved its money. It has lost, and is now losing, the lives and health of many of its soldiers. To say nothing of becoming an efficient fighting machine, demanding arms, ammunition and equipment of the most effective description, an army must know how to keep its soldiers alive and well, so as to be prepared to fight. A dead man surely cannot fight, and a sick man only feebly, or perhaps not at all. The business of war, like other businesses, can be learned only by study and practice. There is no more time between wars than is needed to prepare for them. Assembling 250,000 men does not make an army. It simply makes 250,000 men. To make an army requires years. There is involved not only proficiency in drill and skill in the use of weapons, but also a certain habit of life not easy to acquire, except in years."

A Washington dispatch says that the Acme Wrecking Company, of San Francisco, has made a request of the Navy Department for authority to raise the battleship Maine. It proposes to blow the mud from under the wreck by means of streams of water and then to pass chains under and attach them to framework connected with a system of steel barrels. The company simply asks authority to raise the Maine and bring her to this country. If the Government wants the ship after she reaches the United States the company will want salvage money, through condemnation proceedings. It is probable, in case the Government does not want the ship, that the company will exhibit it at large seacoast cities of the United States. No money is demanded from the Government. It is said at the Department unofficially that in case the company is found trustworthy the authority asked will probably be given. If the Government wants to raise the Maine it can do so without loss by cutting her up and selling her in relics at a dollar a pound!

The superiority of the Krupp armor was demonstrated again in the trial, Nov. 2, of a plate made by the Bethlehem works. It was 6 inches thick and two Holtz projectiles made at Midvale were fired at it from an 8-inch gun. The projectile weighed 253 pounds and the first charge of powder, 75 pounds, gave a velocity of 1,623 feet, which produced a penetration of two inches. For the second shot 85 pounds of powder were used, developing a velocity of 1,730 feet per second, and the penetration was four and a half inches. No cracks were developed by either shot. This plate had had one shot fired at it on a previous occasion, the penetration being one inch. The plate did not spall off at the points of impact, which formed a triangle whose sides were each 21 inches long. The Bethlehem Iron Company has received a large order from the Russian Government for Krupp-Harvey armor.

The battleships Oregon and Iowa arrived at Bahia, Brazil, Oct. 31, all well, nineteen days from Tompkinsville, having made an exceptionally smooth and rapid run. The battleships, after staying at Bahia a few days to replenish their coal bunkers, will proceed to Rio, where they are to take part in the demonstration there Nov. 15, to commemorate the anniversary of the birth of the Republic of Brazil. We received a cablegram from the Iowa on Tuesday, dated Bahia, Nov. 1, saying: "Arrived; everything all right; will sail in about a week for Rio."

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

A question has been submitted to the Comptroller by Pay Inspector Wright, of the Navy, in which he asks if Lieut. J. E. Morse, retired, who has been detached from active duty recently and ordered home, does not, in the absence of directions to "wait orders," revert to his rate of pay on the retired list. The Comptroller holds that the effect of the order directing Morse to proceed home puts him in the same position on his arrival home that he held as a retired officer before his assignment to active duty and that he is therefore entitled to only the pay of a retired officer.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has rendered an opinion in which he holds that mileage is invariably computed for the shortest point between two given points according to an act of March 15, 1898. No authority is found for computing mileage by a longer route. The decision was rendered on a case submitted by Maj. G. W. Baird, Paym., U. S. A., regarding travel performed by Acting Assistant Surg. Rafael Icheveria between Tampa and Jacksonville, Fla.

Asst. Paym. George R. Venable, U. S. N., has submitted to the Comptroller two questions with regard to the claim for longevity pay of Thomas C. Cooney, Chief Machinist of the Winslow, and Richard Waggener, appointed as a pharmacist in September, 1898, both men having on several other occasions enlisted in various grades of the Navy and re-enlisting after periods of temporary retirement from the service. Mr. Venable desires to be informed whether these two men are entitled to longevity pay and at what rate. The act of March 3, 1883, provides that: "All officers of the Navy shall be credited with the actual time they may have served as officers or enlisted men in the Regular or Volunteer Army or Navy, or both, and shall receive all the benefits of such actual service in all respects in the same manner as if all said service had been continuous and in the Regular Navy in the lowest grade having graduated pay held by such officer since last entering the service." After careful reviewing both the cases of Cooney and Waggener, the Comptroller comes to the conclusion that under the provisions of the statutes bearing on such cases, the two men are entitled to count the whole of their prior services in the Navy, in computing their present rate of pay.

In reply to an inquiry the Comptroller decides that a state of war has existed between Spain and the United States since April 21, 1898, and still exists and that the enlisted men of the Marine Corps are entitled to the increase of pay provided by the act of April 26, while it continues.

Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, will leave Washington on Saturday for San Francisco, and other Western points on official business connected with his Department.

The Ordnance Department of the Army is arranging for the sale of all small arms captured from the Spaniards not suitable for use by our troops. Besides the 7,000 captured at Santiago, the American troops took about one thousand Turkish rifles, which can be of no use to the Government, and will be sold. About one-third of the Mausers, also, have been found unfit for repair and will be disposed of. It is the intention of Gen. Flagg to have the rest of the Mausers put in first-class condition and held for use in case of emergency. They will be stored in United States arsenals.

A number of promotions and appointments of colored men serving gallantly in front of Santiago and then in the 24th Infantry and the 9th and 10th Cavalry have been made recently by the President. These officers are all ordered to Santiago to report to the 9th Regiment, U. S. Vol. Infantry for assignment for duty: 1st Lieut. Alexander Richardson, 1st Lieut. Edward Williams, 1st Lieut. William Wilkes, 2d Lieut. Robert G. Woods, 2d Lieut. Jacob C. Smith and 2d Lieut. John W. Brown.

All the reports of Army department heads in Washington have been submitted to the Secretary of War and will be ready for publication within the next week or two. The report of Gen. Corbin and that of the Surgeon General are expected to be made public next week and probably that of Gen. Flagg, Chief of Ordnance, also. The reports this year will be of more than usual interest owing to the manifold duties devolving upon these departments during the war and which call for special mention. The report of Gen. Miles will probably be the last ready for publication and it is believed that it will not be issued before the latter part of this month.

The Court of Inquiry appointed at the request of Lieut. J. A. Bell, U. S. A., to investigate the charges made by Commander Eaton, of the supply ship *Resolute*, that Lieut. Bell was "professionally unfit for promotion" met in the Brooklyn Navy Yard Nov. 1, with Capt. Ludlow, of the battleship *Massachusetts*, presiding.

The daily papers have much to say about the case of Capt. O. M. Carter, but it amounts to nothing more than what we knew before, which is that the President is carefully reviewing the case and that Capt. Carter's friends and his attorney, Wayne McVeigh, are presenting to the President the strong points in the Captain's favor. This is as it should be. So serious a judgment should not be finally entered against an officer until it is fully determined that his conviction accords not only with the facts but with the law.

The London "Fortnightly Review" publishes extracts from the diary of the British Consul at Santiago, Mr. Ramsden, in which he says: "I saw a 13-inch shell which must have been from the *Massachusetts*. Any quantity of shell of all calibers are being picked up intact, for most of them do not explode, and when they are opened to take the powder out they are found to be only about half filled. 'Somebody is evidently making an honest living there.' Who is this 'somebody'?"

A newspaper dispatch from Sioux Falls reports that 500 Sioux braves have formed a secret band to forcibly remove Maj. W. H. Clapp, 24th Inf., Acting Indian Agent, and Clerk Pugh, warning them never to return. We know nothing about the facts, but the probabilities are that the real enemies of Maj. Clapp are the white men, who wish to profit at the expense of the Indians.

In a personal letter to the editor an Army officer says: "I want to thank you for your most excellent editorial on no more regiments. I have thought of asking you to insist in the Journal that if there be any increase in the Army that it be upon lines recommended by a board of practical officers." Similar approval of this article comes to us from other sources. The correspondent we quote further says: "The Army believes that all original vacancies will be filled by the friends of politicians, with a mere sprinkling of appointments from the Army. Why are so many Regular officers, Brigadier Generals of Volunteers being discharged and others retained? Why should any inexperienced General from civil life be retained so long as there is a trained soldier to fill his place? Why should the interests of individuals be consulted in preference to the good of the service?"

From the report of the chairman of the Relief Committee of the Army and Navy Chapter, G. A. R., dated Oct. 20, we learn that more than thirty families of soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, to whom the exigencies of the war with Spain had brought want, have been assisted. These families had been left, when the troops were suddenly ordered away, in all parts of our country, and money and clothing have been sent as far as Idaho, Texas, and Northern Michigan. Friends have contributed liberally of materials, clothing and money, more than 300 yards of material, and \$426.03 having been received. The thanks of the Chapter are especially due the National Relief Society of the Colonial Dames of America, whose three donations, amounting to \$225, enabled the committee to help some of the widows of soldiers who were killed in battle or died of fever, to make a new start in life. In closing, the report says: "Our responsibilities do not end with the war. The consequences are far-reaching, and the bravery and devotion to duty of our dead soldiers and sailors deserve that their families should not be neglected. We of the Army and Navy Chapter feel that our work has but just begun. There are widows to be helped until they can find new means of support, children to clothe and educate, and for this we need more money and continued interest." Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Regent of the Chapter, 1019 Sixteenth street, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Charles H. Alden, chairman of the Relief Committee, 1740 R street, will thankfully receive donations of material, clothing and money. These ladies would like to hear from officers who know of any cases of need in their companies or regiments which the society can relieve.

Press dispatches from Cuba say that the Volunteer Quartermaster and Commissary officers who landed at Manzanillo and Gibara did not propose to report to Gen. Wood, but had issued instructions to act on the orders of the Washington departments. They proceeded to divide the province of Santiago into three districts—Manzanillo, Holguin and Guantanamo. Gen. Wood instructed Col. Beacom, Adjutant General of the Department, to order Colonels Pettit and Hood to ignore the Quartermasters at Manzanillo and Gibara and to make their requisitions for supplies on Department Headquarters.

Capt. Walter L. Smith, 3d Texas Volunteer Infantry, was tried on a charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice," etc., at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., the specifications alleging that he brutally ill-treated and abused a private, while on a railroad train. The accused was found guilty to the charge of conduct to the prejudice, etc., and was sentenced to be reprimanded. Brig. Gen. Pennington, the reviewing authority, under date of Oct. 24, says: "In the foregoing case of Capt. Walter L. Smith, 3d Texas Volunteer Inf., the pleas and findings are recorded in an incorrect manner. Subject to this remark the proceedings, findings and sentence are approved. The conduct of Capt. Smith in his treatment of Pvt. Simmons was entirely unwarranted and reprehensible. An officer is rarely justified in laying hands upon an enlisted man, and then only under very exceptional circumstances, which did not obtain in this case. The man showed no disposition to resist Capt. Smith's authority and was obeying orders without demurring, and the treatment accorded him was entirely gratuitous and unnecessary. Capt. Smith will be released from arrest."

The Custom House report for the month of October shows that the receipts in the Department of Santiago aggregated \$69,665, of which \$5,310 was received at Guantanamo and \$3,343 at Manzanillo. The collections were double those made in September, and the indications are that a larger business still will be done in November. Already the receipts are more than for the corresponding months last year.

Gen. Wood is reported to have forbidden the departure from Santiago of the steamer *Porto Rico* because a personal inspection convinced him that it was not in a fit condition. "Gen. Wood will court martial the officers who prepared the steamer for the trip. He says that no vessel shall leave Santiago with sick officers aboard until he has made a personal supervision by officers in command we should have heard less of sickness and death in the Army. There has been altogether too much perfunctory performance of duty and those who have been guilty of neglect should be held to a strict reckoning."

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department to place the *Yorktown* in commission at the Mare Island Navy Yard this month and to have her prepared for sea before December 1 next. The ship is said to be destined for service at Honolulu and will proceed there early next month. She will be commanded by Comdr. Charles S. Sperry, now on duty at the New York Navy Yard.

Seventeen Cubans, who have been confined in the Spanish military prison at Ceuta, Africa, have arrived at New York. The expenses of their return were paid by the United States. More than 400 political prisoners from Cuba remain at Ceuta, all of whom will be returned at the expense of our Government.

The Portuguese are making efforts to strengthen their small navy and have two cruisers under construction at Elswick and Lisbon. They are the *Carlos I.* and the *Amelia*. Two small cruisers, the *San Gabriel* and *San Rafael*, will be tried soon at Havre, and these vessels with the ship they had built in Italy in 1896, will represent the Portuguese new navy. Portugal keeps a small vessel at Macao and has some old wooden cruisers and gunboats and a flotilla of river gunboats on the Zambesi. Twelve torpedo boats and some old transports make up the naval power of a country that has no use for any naval establishment.

Lieut. Col. V. Havard, Chief Surg., who was on duty at Santiago from the opening of the campaign until recently, reported this week at the War Department to the Surgeon General. Col. Havard, who is somewhat run down from his excessive labors and hardships in caring for the sick and wounded at Santiago, will be granted leave until thoroughly recuperated. The work done by this officer in Cuba has been highly commended by Gen. Sternberg, and is remarkable considering the many difficulties with which he had to contend.

"Harper's Bazar" calls attention to the military tone of some new dances this winter. A cotillon is named after Admiral Dewey. In this dance, after marching and countermarching, the lines of opposing dancers carry on a brisk battle with confetti, whose colored-paper ribbons fairly enmesh the company in a great rainbow-like web. There are still other military figures—the Charge of the Light Brigade, the Stars and Stripes, and the Imperial Guard. The Cadet Lancers, instead of being danced in squares, becomes really a diagonal dance, with resulting figures in the shape of triangles and stars.

General Sir Edward Lazard, former British Under Secretary of State for War, is dead. He was in his eighty-ninth year.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. E. R. Chrisman, U. S. A., and family, are at Hotel English, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. J. T. Haskell, widow of Gen. Haskell, is at present residing at Clinton Place, Hackensack, N. J.

Lieut. A. C. Merillat, 3d U. S. Cav., on leave, is visiting at present at 1639 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Lieut. C. E. Fox and Ensign H. H. Hough, U. S. N., were at the Ferry House, Newport, R. I., Oct. 31.

Lieut. A. P. Buffington, 13th U. S. Inf., on a few weeks' leave from Fort Columbus, N. Y., is visiting at Columbia, Mo.

Acting Asst. Surg. John E. Bacon, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Hancock, N. J., Nov. 2, and is now on duty at that salubrious post.

Rear Adm. J. N. Miller, U. S. N., left Chicago, Ill., Nov. 3, for his home at Springfield, O., where he will await retirement.

Gen. Roy Stone arrived in New York Nov. 3, from Porto Rico, as did Col. Hunter and Capt. Goethals, and went on to Washington.

Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., son of Maj. Gen. Lee, has resigned from the Volunteer force to accept his commission as 2d Lieutenant in the Army.

Comdr. Chas. S. Sperry, U. S. N., has been assigned to command the *Yorktown*, which is preparing for commission at Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal.

Mrs. Merritt, wife of Maj. Gen. Merritt, is still suffering from fever in London, but is improving, and may be able to leave with the General in a short time.

Col. W. H. Powell, 9th U. S. Inf., left Sacket Harbor, Nov. 2, on short leave. During his absence Madison Barracks will be commanded by Maj. Jesse M. Lee, 9th Inf.

Lieut. F. L. Munson, 9th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival in Syracuse, N. Y., for recruiting duty during the illness of Lieut. E. V. Bookmiller, 9th Inf., which is reported serious.

Gen. Joseph Rodman West, a distinguished General officer of Volunteers during the war 1861-65 and afterward U. S. Senator from Louisiana, died Oct. 31, in Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Comdr. Adolph Marx, U. S. N., has reported for duty in charge of the 4th Lighthouse District, and has settled down to a winter of preparation for improvements in the new year.

Lieut. Col. W. L. Haakin, 2d Art., left Fort Adams, Nov. 3, on a short leave preparatory to going to the West Indies with his regiment. During his absence Maj. J. W. Dillenback is in command of the post.

A dispatch from London states that the Earl of Minto, who is to succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor General of Canada, has been gazetted a G. C. M. G. (Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George).

Lieut. G. R. Burnett, U. S. A., on duty at the Fairfield Military Academy, made an address at Herkimer, N. Y., Oct. 30, in support of Col. Roosevelt, candidate for the Governorship of New York, which was enthusiastically applauded.

Mrs. Maude Hathaway Lee, only child of Maj. Jesse M. Lee, 9th U. S. Inf., was married Oct. 19 to Lieut. Harry Frederick Rethers, of the same regiment, at Madison Barracks, N. Y. We reserve a fuller account for another issue.

Chief Engr. George F. Kutz, U. S. N., will remain on duty at the works of Wolf & Zwicker, Portland, Ore., until a relief has been assigned. Mr. Kutz was retired some years since, but has been on active duty since the beginning of the Spanish war.

2d Lieut. T. H. Low, U. S. M. C., has reported at the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., for duty at that point. Lieut. Low will go through with the usual drills and exercises to fit him for duty afloat, when it is probable that he will receive a sea assignment.

Mrs. Kimmell, wife of Lieut. Harry Kimmell, U. S. N., has returned from California with her two interesting children, and is visiting her parents at 125 C street, S. E., Washington, D. C., where she will remain during Lieut. Kimmell's absence on the Monterey at Manila.

Lieut. Chas. F. Pond, U. S. N., has arrived at the Mare Island Navy Yard and assumed command of the sea-going tug *Iroquois*. The duty of this fine craft will be confined to transport voyages between San Francisco and the Hawaiian Islands, with perhaps occasional trips down the coast as far as lower California.

Col. Franklin Bartlett, 22d New York Volunteer Infantry, received notice at Fort Slocum, Nov. 2, that his regiment would be mustered out forthwith. The 22d has done garrison duty at Forts Slocum, Schuyler and Willets Point since its organization, and we are in a position to state that the general deportment and attention to duty of the regiment has been excellent.

These officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Lieut. J. B. Blash, Lieut. A. McCrackin, Naval Constructor W. H. Varney, Lieut. T. D. Griffin, Lieut. Comdr. Seaton Schroeder, Asst. Engr. H. T. Powell, Lieut. Philip Andrews, Chaplain A. O. Sykes, Asst. Paym. Chas. Conrad, Ensign H. A. Wiley, Naval Cadet Frank C. Armstrong, Paym. Geo. W. Simpson, P. A. Engr. T. W. Kinkaid and Chaplain W. T. Heims.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending Nov. 2, 1898: Capt. C. W. Kennedy, U. S. A., and wife; Lieut. W. S. Volkmar, U. S. A.; Capt. F. B. Jones, U. S. A.; Maj. J. M. Ingalls, U. S. A.; Mrs. Ingalls and Miss Ingalls; Lieut. C. E. Dentler, U. S. A., and wife; Col. C. H. Tompkins, U. S. A.; Lieut. Philip Andrews, U. S. N.; Capt. and Mrs. M. G. Zalinski, U. S. A.; Lieut. S. Rice, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. O. Williams, U. S. A.; Gen. Joe Wheeler, U. S. V.; Capt. and Mrs. P. G. Wood, U. S. A., and daughter; Lieut. C. H. Conrad, U. S. A.; Capt. E. C. Carter, U. S. A.; Chaplain J. P. Childwick, U. S. N.; Ensign T. A. Kearney, U. S. N.; Lieut. G. Montgomery, U. S. A.; Capt. J. G. Warren, U. S. A.; Surg. A. M. Moore, U. S. N.; Mrs. Moore and Miss Mary Moore; Civil Engineer C. W. Parks, U. S. N., and Mrs. Parks; Maj. J. M. Kelley, U. S. A.

The following officers registered at the War Department during the past week: Capt. R. G. Mendoza, A. A. G.; 1st Lieut. H. M. Reeve, 3d Inf.; Maj. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Capt. P. G. Wood, 12th Inf.; Maj. W. M. Waterbury, retired; Capt. C. DeW. Willcox, A. A. G.; Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler; 1st Lieut. M. A. Batson, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. P. Harris, 3d Art.; Capt. Walter Allen, U. S. V.; Maj. J. L. Chamberlain, U. S. V. (1st Lieut., 1st Art.); Capt. F. W. Cole, U. S. V.; Col. Eugene Griffin, Engr.; Capt. G. C. M. Godfrey, Asst. Surg.; Capt. A. D. C. Smead, Signal Corps; Lieut. C. H. Conrad, Jr., 5th Cav.; Lieut. Col. H. O. Williams, U. S. V. (1st Lieut., 11th Inf.); 1st Lieut. S. Rice, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. T. Butler, 9th Inf.; Capt. Norton Strong, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, Med. Dept.; Maj. W. A. Wadsworth, Lieut. Col. V. Havard, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. W. S. Volkmar, 4th Art.; Capt. C. W. Kennedy, 8th Inf.; A. A. Surg.; W. W. Calhoun, U. S. V.; Capt. P. W. West, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. H. F. Rethers, 9th Inf.

Maj. J. M. Lancaster, 4th U. S. Art., arrived in New York this week from Porto Rico.

Maj. Walter D. McCaw, Surg., U. S. A., is a recent arrival at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.

Capt. A. H. Merrill, 1st U. S. Art., lately at Hilton-head, S. C., has returned to Key West, Fla.

Col. J. G. C. Lee and Col. Hecker left Havana Oct. 30 on the steamer Seneca for New York City.

Lieut. W. B. Carr, 2d U. S. Art., of Fort Warren, Mass., was a visitor this week at Fort Preble, Me.

Lieut. H. F. Dalton, 9th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Madison Barracks, Nov. 3, from a short leave of absence.

Mrs. Brooke, wife of Maj. Gen. John Brooke, U. S. A., sailed from New York for Porto Rico this week to join her husband.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Wm. P. Carlin, U. S. A., is at the Grand Hotel, New York City, where he intends to stay several months.

Gen. Blanco and staff will leave Cuba for Spain, it is reported, between Nov. 10 and 20, on the Spanish mail steamer Villaverde.

1st Sergt. Frederick Dittus, lately retired from Battery K, 2d U. S. Artillery, after long and honorable service, has made his home at Westchester, N. Y.

Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., who with a party was present at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on the evening of Oct. 29, was the observed of all observers.

But two more Army retirements for age will take place in 1898, both in the staff and both doctors. Col. J. V. D. Middleton, Dec. 15, and Col. W. D. Wolverton, Dec. 21.

Lieut. Carey Parker, 22d Inf., was visiting friends in Albany, N. Y., Oct. 29. Lieut. Parker was wounded twice in the leg at El Caney and now goes on crutches.

Maj. S. M. Swigert, 3d Cav., and Troops A, B, D, H, L, and M, of the regiment, lately in Philadelphia at the Peace Jubilee, have arrived safe and sound at Augusta, Ga.

Capt. W. F. Lippit, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is a recent arrival at Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty from sick leave. His last station was Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Lieut. J. F. Howell, 6th U. S. Art., is a recent arrival at the Josiah Simpson General Hospital, near Fort Monroe, to take charge of the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments.

Lieut. H. P. Goodnow, 2d U. S. Art., lately on recruiting duty at Worcester, Mass., joined his regiment at Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week, preparatory to going to Porto Rico.

Maj. Richard Henry Savage (formerly an officer of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.), arrived in Savannah this week with his battalion of 2d U. S. Volunteer Engineers to join Gen. Lee's Army Corps.

Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, U. S. A., retired, has been visiting at West Point, the guest of his daughter, who is the wife of Lieut. R. L. Howze. Gen. Hawkins was formerly commandant of Cadets.

Among the numerous officials who went to Dover, England, on special invitation to meet Gen. Kitchener, the Sirdar of Egypt, on his way to London, were our military and naval attaches, Gen. A. E. Bates, U. S. A., and Lieut. J. C. Colwell, U. S. N.

The Hon. Joseph H. Choate will preside at the banquet to be tendered to Gen. Nelson A. Miles, on the night of Nov. 11, at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City. Several public men and Army and naval men who took part in the late war will be at the guests' table.

Miss Anne Kimberly Bunce, daughter of Mr. Jonathan B. Bunce and niece of Rear Admiral F. M. Bunce, U. S. N., retired, was married to Mr. Howell Cheney, son of Col. Frank W. Cheney, of South Manchester, Oct. 27, at the residence of her parents in Hartford, Conn.

Gen. Leonard Wood returned this week to Santiago from a visit to Manzanillo, Cuba. While at Manzanillo he met two thousand Cubans each one of whom wanted an office. Even our local "machines," active as they are, must pale their ineffectual fires before this showing.

Miss Eda Sicksles, daughter of Maj. Gen. D. E. Sicksles, U. S. A., was married Oct. 29, in Irun, in Guipuzcoa, Spain, to Mr. D. E. M. Crackanthorpe, Secretary of the British Embassy in Madrid, the eldest son of Montague Crackanthorpe, Q. C., one of the leaders of the English bar.

"Mosby's Men" held a reunion at Manassas, Va., a few days ago, and there was spinning of war stories by Confederate veterans and some contributions to the occasion by Union men who live near the scene of the gathering. Mosby was not present, but two of his daughters were.

Ensign Powelson and bride are at the home of the former's father in Middletown, N. Y. The Ensign, it will be recalled, fell through the hatchway of the St. Paul at Philadelphia, and is still on crutches. He shows some improvement, but it will be some months before he will be able to do service. His brother, a corporal of the 1st New York Volunteers, is also at his home very sick with fever.

The following officers of the U. S. Navy were elected members of the New York Yacht Club on Oct. 27: Capt. Charles O'Neil, U. S. N.; Comdr. Joseph G. Eaton, U. S. N.; Lieut. H. W. Harrison, U. S. N.; Lieut. Frank Marble, U. S. N.; Ensign William H. Buck, U. S. N.; Ensign John R. Edie, U. S. N.; Lieut. Comdr. N. J. K. Patch, U. S. N.; P. A. Engr. John C. Leonard, U. S. N.; Pay Insp. Henry T. Wright, U. S. N.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Corinne Robert, daughter of Col. Henry M. Robert, C. E., U. S. A., and P. A. Engr. DeWitt Clinton Redgrave, U. S. N., on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at the country residence of the bride's father, at Haworth, N. J. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Joseph T. Robert, uncle of the bride. Miss Portia Robert, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Mr. Clarence V. Fowler, the best man.

The following named officers who participated in the Cuban campaign were enrolled on last Wednesday as members of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba: Maj. L. M. O'Brien, Capt. D. H. Brush, Capt. C. St. J. Chubb, Capt. W. A. Mann, Capt. Edw. Chynoweth, 1st Lieut. Jas. Friar, 1st Lieut. L. L. Durfee, 1st Lieut. R. F. Hardaway, 1st Lieut. W. F. Davis, 1st Lieut. T. L. Smith, 1st Lieut. V. K. Hart, 2d Lieut. A. T. Owenshine, 2d Lieut. Ira L. Reeves, 2d Lieut. Robert O. Van Horne, 1st Lieut. F. R. Day, Capt. C. B. Nancrede, Capt. G. H. Palmer, 1st Lieut. D. P. Cordray.

Among those present at a public reception given recently in the 19th Ward of Brooklyn, to the soldiers and sailors who went to the war from that ward, were noticed Capt. Charles W. Taylor, 9th U. S. Cav.; Lieut. Winthrop Tuttle, Troop C; Lieut. Frank C. Cochen, 12th U. S. Inf.; Sergt. John Fiske, Troop C; Sergt. William Hockins, 9th U. S. Cav.; Mortimer Bryant, Troop C; John A. Rockwell and Frank Healy, Rough Riders; M. Shewan, Troop C, and Privts. Thomas Reed, A. Steedermann, R. Higgins, S. Osgood Chase, C. Lottie, George C. Moon, Arthur Berry, Louis Jones, W. A. Wilson, W. Griz, A. Haines, J. Nelson and W. Weiss.

Capt. L. F. Burnett, U. S. A., retired, is at Pasadena, Cal.

Major L. O. Parker, 22d U. S. Inf., is at Fort Crook, Neb.

Capt. J. F. Munson, U. S. A., retired, is at Hotel Del Prado, Chicago, Ill.

The address of Col. S. M. Mansfield, U. S. A., is now San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. George S. Young, 7th U. S. Inf., is at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

P. A. Surg. M. F. Gates, U. S. N., is at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Col. H. A. Theaker, U. S. A., retired, is at 46 Lafayette avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Capt. S. E. Sparrow, 21st U. S. Inf., has joined at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Mrs. J. G. Eaton, wife of Comdr. Eaton, is at the Windsor Hotel, New York City.

Lieut. M. L. Hersey, 12th U. S. Inf., has left Melrose, Mass., for Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

The President this week accepted the resignation of Chaplain Dwight Galloupe of the Army.

Major H. M. Kendall, U. S. A., retired, is at 721 Nineteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis will pass the coming winter in Denver, Colo., with her daughter, Mrs. Hayes.

Mrs. I. D. De Russey, wife of Col. De Russey, 11th U. S. Inf., sailed for San Juan, Porto Rico, Oct. 26.

An officer of the Navy says: "I think the Journal did fine work in keeping up with news during the war."

Capt. T. J. Lewis, 2d U. S. Cav., has rejoined his command at Camp Wheeler, Huntsville, Ala., from sick leave.

The present address of Pay Inspector W. W. Woodhull, U. S. N., is U. S. Naval Station, San Juan, Porto Rico.

Major General Z. R. Bliss, U. S. A., has taken a house at 1529 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C., for the winter.

Mrs. W. H. Arthur, wife of Surg. Arthur, U. S. A., is at Hotel Bayard, Broadway and Fifty-fourth street, New York City.

Mrs. Franklin Rogers, wife of Surg. Rogers, U. S. N., is with her mother, Mrs. Hill, at 1908 Sixteenth street, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. J. J. Almy and Miss Sadie Almy are visiting friends in Morristown, N. J., and will not return to their Washington home before December.

Mrs. C. L. Wilson and her daughter, Mrs. Gertrude T. Peck have closed their house in Washington, D. C., and will join Col. Wilson in New York City.

Lieut. C. L. Beckurts, 6th U. S. Inf., who commanded Co. H in the campaign against Santiago, is at Indianapolis, Ind., stopping at Hotel English.

Mrs. Ellen F. Biddle, wife of Colonel James Biddle, U. S. A., is visiting at 415 North Broad street, Elizabeth, N. J., where she intends to remain several weeks.

Lieut. Harry C. Clement, 21st U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Clement, who have been enjoying a brief honeymoon, will be at home, after Nov. 1, at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Mrs. S. G. Owenshine, wife of Col. Owenshine, U. S. A., is at 725 Twentieth street, N. W., Washington, D. C., where she will reside for the winter with her daughters.

Major William Nelson, U. S. A., retired, is at Charlottesville, Va., which will be his future residence. Major Nelson is educating his sons at the State University there.

Major J. P. Story and Capt. H. L. Harris, of the Artillery, were at Portland, Me., this week on their journey South along the Atlantic coast to locate instrument stations, etc.

Mrs. Alger, wife of the well-known Professor Philip R. Alger, U. S. N., has returned from a pleasant summer in New Hampshire and is situated at her home in Hillyer Place, Washington.

The Misses McParlan have returned to Annapolis for the winter. Their sister, Madame Delquera, left Washington, D. C., during the past week and will make her home in Peru, South America.

The wives of the Peace Commissioners we have sent to Paris have evidently heard of the fascinations and temptations of gay Paris and they have taken the precaution to go abroad with their husbands.

After an agreeable summer's outing in the Northwest, Mrs. C. C. Cusick, wife of Captain Cusick, U. S. A., returned to her home at 465 Willson avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. Her husband will join her early next week.

General R. F. Bernard, U. S. A., was married Oct. 26 at Knoxville, Tenn., to Miss Elsie Camp, of that city. The marriage was a fashionable affair, many friends, military and civil, of bride and groom being present.

Sergt. John Healy, of the Signal Corps, U. S. A., is on four months' furlough, and visiting relatives at 442 North avenue, East Baltimore, Md. The Sergeant entered the service in 1870, and in point of length of service is the oldest member of the Signal Corps.

Lieut. Philip Andrews, U. S. N., was at the Navy Department during the week on the lookout for shore duty. Lieut. Andrews has just returned from an exceptionally long cruise of three years and seven months in the Pacific, during a large portion of which time he has been in Honolulu.

Mrs. Edward Very has decided not to return to the United States at present, but will join her husband in St. Petersburg. Since the conclusion of the Spanish war Lieut. Very has been having exceedingly good luck with the various foreign governments in need of fighting material.

Gen. Joseph R. Nest, who died at the Garfield Hospital, Washington, D. C., on the 31st of October, was the father of Capt. Parker Nest, U. S. A. Gen. Nest had been in feeble health for some months past. His three daughters, Mrs. May Wood, Mrs. O'Reilly and Miss Marion Nest, all reside in Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Col. John Jacob Astor, Inspector General, U. S. Volunteers, has been mustered out at his own request, after a few months of creditable service. His great wealth and wide acquaintance have of course given him much notoriety and a Washington press dispatch says: "Col. Astor's short career in the Volunteer Army has been highly creditable, and he was one of the most efficient staff officers appointed at the beginning of the war from civil life."

The engagement of Miss Bessie Cottman to Paymaster Richard Hatton, U. S. N., is not a surprise, as it has been known for months to her intimate friends, but only recently has it been publicly announced, says Baltimore "Life." Miss Cottman is a most attractive girl, and only came out two winters ago. Paymaster Hatton, who is a son of ex-Postmaster General Hatton, was on the Terror during the war, and has but recently returned. The date of the marriage has not been fixed.

M. de Freycinet is Minister of War and M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine in France's latest Cabinet.

The daughters of the late Admiral Rodgers are located for the winter at 1314 N street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Gen. J. C. Bates was in Lexington, Ky., this week, a witness before the War Department Investigation Commission.

Maj. C. H. Potter, 14th U. S. Inf., is a recent transfer from the Kansas to the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Commo. and Mrs. R. L. Phythian, U. S. N., have taken up their residence in Annapolis. Their address will be the old Marcy House.

Maj. Gen. W. M. Graham relinquished command of the 2d Army Corps this week and has joined his family at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Ensign George Mallison, U. S. N., of the Navy Judge Advocate General's Office, resides at No. 2020 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Three distinguished ladies arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, Nov. 1—Mrs. John R. Brooke, Mrs. Michael V. Sheridan and Mrs. Fred D. Grant.

The 1st Maine Heavy Artillery arrived at Savannah, Ga., this week on the Michigan, which then took on board the 5th U. S. Cavalry for Porto Rico.

The 14th New York Volunteer Infantry, having been mustered out, its late Colonel, W. E. Wilder, Capt. 4th U. S. Cav., will shortly join his regiment for duty.

Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter has now got comfortably settled into quarters at Governors Island, and his daughter, Mrs. McKittrick is keeping house for him.

Major General N. A. Miles and family have moved into their new home on N street, Washington, D. C., which promises to be a great social center this winter.

1st Lieut. Bertram S. Neumann, U. S. M. C., accompanied by Mrs. Neumann, has returned to League Island Navy Yard for the season, where they are comfortably situated.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lucy Ashley Bayne, daughter of Dr. Bayne, to Lieut. E. Theall, U. S. M. C. The wedding will take place on the 23d of the present month.

Dr. C. Matthews, Fleet Surgeon of the British North Atlantic Squadron, was a passenger on the steamer Galileo, which arrived at New York Oct. 28 from Brazil and St. Lucia, West Indies.

Capt. R. D. Evans and Naval Constr. R. P. Hobson, U. S. N., were guests of the Uptown Association, 111 Fifth avenue, New York City, on Oct. 31, and made some interesting remarks.

Army officers lately registering in New York City are Capt. H. I. Raymond, Maj. G. Russell, Col. A. L. Wagner, Grand Hotel; Maj. Gen. N. A. Miles, Col. M. P. Maus, Waldorf-Astoria.

Paymr. Charles M. Ray, U. S. N., has taken apartments at the Severn, Baltimore, for the winter. Mrs. Ray is a favorite in Baltimore society, and is looking forward to a successful season there.

The Department of the East, commanded by Maj. Gen. Shafter, is now, or will be in a few days, entirely without Volunteer troops in service, leaving the posts of the Department garrisoned by Regular cavalry, artillery and infantry.

"The health of the Prince of Wales is now practically re-established," writes a London correspondent under date Oct. 15. "His Royal Highness can take a little gentle exercise with the aid of a stick, and his medical attendants are well satisfied with his case."

Mrs. DeValin, widow of Charles H. DeValin, of the Navy, has returned to Washington, and occupies quarters at 1502 Twenty-first street. The son of Chief Engr. DeValin, P. A. Surg. Chas. M. DeValin, U. S. N., has been attached to the Brooklyn during the recent war.

A recent circular issued by the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion, is memorable in that it reports "Companions Bvt. Maj. Melville Cory Wilkinson, 3d U. S. Inf., killed by Indians, at Sugar Point, Leech Lake, Oct. 5, 1898. Capt. Joseph Hale, 3d U. S. Inf., died at New York, Oct. 13, 1898, from fever contracted at Santiago, Cuba."

Lieut. A. P. Niblack, U. S. N., who has been in command of the torpedo boat Winslow, will take steamer from San Francisco, Nov. 19, for the Asiatic Station, to join the Olympia. Ensign H. H. Hough, will join the Boston, Lieut. C. E. Fox, and Lieut. A. McCrackin the Monadnock, and P. A. Surg. L. W. Sprattling, the Naval Hospital Ship Yokohama, by the same steamer.

The statement that Capt. W. B. Reynolds, U. S. A., was among the guests at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week ending Oct. 19 last, was incorrect, as Capt. Reynolds was at that time on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. He has not been in Washington since the summer of 1897. Capt. F. P. Reynolds, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., was the officer that registered at the Ebbitt House, on the date referred to.

The resignation of Lieut. W. H. Stayton, U. S. N., from the command of the 2d Battalion, N. Y. N. M., is announced. He leaves the service, it is said, because he could not get an assignment of any importance. His battalion was scattered through a number of vessels. Lieut. Stayton graduated from the Naval Academy in 1877, and was appointed to the Marine Corps, from which he resigned in 1891. He has been connected with the Naval Militia for several years, holding the rank of Commander.

The marriage of Miss Mabel Gordon with Mr. Rowland Leigh, of England, which we mentioned last week, was one of the most fashionable functions of Savannah. The bridal party entered promptly at noon. Two little pages, Masters William Washington Gordon (3d) and Ambrose Gordon, nephew and cousin of the bride, led the procession. Next came the bridesmaids, the little Misses Eleanor and Elizabeth Parker, Miss Belle Harrison and Miss Ann Thomson, and the maid of honor, Miss Alice Parker.

Items from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., taken from the "Gazette," Oct. 27, are: Medical Inspector H. C. Persons left on Monday for New York. Capt. Harrington will report about Nov. 1. The big tug Piscataqua is to have many changes made on her. The hall in the ordnance building is being fitted up for receptions. The U. S. S. Essex has been ordered made ready for sea by Saturday, the 29th instant. Comdr. Thomas Perry entertained a party on board the Lancaster on Monday. It will require seventy-seven days in which to repair the boiler of the U. S. S. Machias. A big theatrical entertainment is promised by the ladies of the yard some time during the winter. Mrs. J. E. Keen, wife of Carpenter Keen, of Annapolis, Md., is visiting friends in Kittery and on the yard. The Lancaster has been stripped of her running rigging, which means that she will remain here some few months. Pay Dir. Henry M. Dennison, U. S. N., has a busy force of men equipping the warships with the necessary stores. Naval Constr. J. G. Tawressey, has perfected plans for placing a wooden deck over the iron deck on the Piscataqua.

THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION.

Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn, U. S. N., in his annual report as Chief of the Bureau of Construction, tells us that the remarkable efficiency of that bureau during the recent naval operations was due to the prompt abandonment of the usual routine in purchasing supplies that were absolutely necessary. Many of the articles required in carrying out work upon ships are used so infrequently that considerable delay is inevitable before they can be obtained. Under the most favorable conditions at least five days must elapse between making the requisition and delivering the goods, and sometimes this interval extends to several weeks. The contractors also fail often to deliver within the time specified, whatever it may be, and this causes great inconvenience and delay in the work. By promptly setting aside the usual routine and buying directly from those who had the material wanted, the bureau was able constantly to complete repairs and alterations and put a vessel in service in less time than the delay would have covered. The results were so satisfactory in all respects that the abandonment of the old system is suggested.

"Experience," says Chief Constructor Hichborn, "having demonstrated that, when it is necessary to conform strictly to the regulations in the purchase of materials and supplies, work of alteration and repair to vessels cannot be carried out without considerable delay, the Department, when the necessity for expediting work upon vessels for use during the existing war presented itself, wisely authorized the purchase of material and supplies for these purposes without the observance of all the formalities required by the regulations. The method followed was necessarily a virtual direct purchase by the naval constructors, followed by a requisition to cover the purchase. It can be definitely stated that had not this been done the work undertaken and completed under this bureau during the past months, both in the alteration and repairing of vessels, could not possibly have been accomplished without great delay in the completion and sailing of the vessels.

"With a view to comparing the cost of material purchased in this way with that purchased in the manner prescribed by the regulations, the bureau requested reports from the naval constructors at the principal navy yards. These reports show conclusively that the cost of material supplied by direct purchase of the naval constructors has been, on the whole, certainly not greater than the cost of the same material when purchased under the provisions of the regulations, whereas the delivery has been far more prompt (in many cases on the day of placing the order) and the necessity for rejection of material delivered much less frequent."

A list of 108 purchased vessels is given, of which eleven were purchased abroad, one was a prize and two in the list were chartered or leased. Ten new vessels were completed in American yards. Eight others were tried and accepted preliminarily. The six composite gunboats Annapolis, Vicksburg, Newport, Wheeling, Marietta and Princeton were completed by the acceptance of the last named. These vessels were all finished with remarkably small cost for changes in design and their active service has been accompanied by very small costs for maintenance and repairs.

The estimates for the year ending June 30, 1900, are:

Salaries	\$ 18,580
Construction and repair of vessels	3,000,000
Improvement of construction plants	250,000
Repairs to Constitution	150,000
Civil establishment	23,407
Increase of Navy, hulls and machinery	5,992,402
	\$9,434,389

In addition there remains from former appropriations \$14,361,486. The item of \$250,000 for improvement of construction plants is intended to increase the permanent construction facilities at ten naval stations which may at any time develop into points of considerable importance. Our recent experience throws important light on this subject and the report says: "Had the consequences of the recent engagements in the West Indies been nearly so serious as there was reason to expect they might be, the stations on the southern and gulf coasts would have been required for active repairs on vessels which it would have been impracticable to send to Northern yards." Many of these stations are situated at a distance from shipbuilding centers and it is difficult to get either labor or supplies promptly. By keeping a small amount of general work going on at these stations they will always be prepared to meet an emergency.

Three battleships have been allotted, on contractors' plans, four monitors on Government plans, six destroyers on Government plans, three on Government plans slightly modified and seven on contractors' plans, nine torpedo boats on Government plans and three on contractors' plans. The system therefore calls for a large addition of private ingenuity and experience to the results of official skill.

The heavy work thrown upon the Bureau of Construction by the requirements of the war were met by increasing the workmen in the five principal navy yards—Boston, New York, League Island, Norfolk and Mare Island—from 2,200 to 6,000 men and by giving a large amount of work to private yards under Government supervision. By this means 129 vessels were fitted out.

The discomfort produced by reducing the woodwork of vessels to the minimum has been very great and has caused some dissatisfaction, but the results are so beneficial that the bureau feels it necessary to persist in its recommendation, to have as little woodwork as possible and fireproof that thoroughly. Twenty-seven vessels, built or building, have their wood fireproofed.

Our drydocks are hard worked and the lack of facilities for docking the battleships has been felt so severely that it was often necessary to resort to cleaning by divers which the regulations forbid except in cases of military urgency. The experimental tank has been constructed and will be equipped with electrical and towing appliances probably before the end of the year.

The efficiency of our naval vessels in active service is praised deservedly and undoubtedly points to great ability in the personnel of all the bureau's departments. The Chief of the bureau says very truly that "the lack of reliable data regarding the behavior of the modern ship of war in action lent a very considerable amount of uncertainty to the expectations regarding the conduct of our vessels in an engagement with the enemy. Although results of the encounters in which our fleets have engaged demonstrated their superiority so overwhelmingly as to throw doubt upon the value of any deductions which might be made therefrom, the behavior of all classes of vessels, both in action and in general service on the blockade, appears to have been such as to thoroughly demonstrate their integrity and their suitability for the service for which they were designed, and is therefore a matter for congratulation to all concerned."

The great increase in the work of the corps of naval constructors has been met by increased individual activity, but without other increase in personnel than the assignment of three retired officers to active duty. This could not have been accomplished had not the Department followed a liberal policy of late years in assigning

officers to this corps. The system of appointing apprentices to the navy yard shops is commended and recommended for increased attention in future, as these boys make the most valuable navy yard workmen.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1898.

Before a crowd of spectators numbering between six and eight thousand, gathered on the plain last Saturday afternoon, a game of football was played, which exceeded in interest all previous games of the present season. The cadets put up a magnificent game against the Yale eleven, showing decidedly marked improvement over their work in the Harvard game two weeks ago. From start to finish there was no falling off in their strong play, nor in the enthusiastic interest of the spectators. Yale missed De Sautes at quarterback and Dudley and Corwin at halfback. Her tackling was somewhat below her usual average, and an occasional fumble gave the cadets an unexpected advantage, which they were not slow to seize. On both sides the punting was superb, McBride, of Yale, and Romeyn, of West Point, being very evenly matched in this regard. A run of 30 yards by McBride and a spurt of 40 yards by Waldron, of West Point, were among the prettiest features of the first half of the game. Kromer made two attempts to kick goal from the field, missing the mark by a very short space each time.

As usual the cadets were occupied with military duties until a short time before the hour announced for the beginning of the game. Saturday afternoon inspection took place at 2 o'clock and the game was called at 3:30. The day was threatening, but there was little wind. The cadets had the southern, the Yale team the northern goal at the start. The game opened with a punt by Romeyn; McBride's return resulted in a down in the middle of the field. A second punt by Romeyn and tackle by Smith on Yale's 40-yard line. McBride's next punt was caught by Kromer, who reached his 40-yard line before Brown caught him. Romeyn punted with force and Smith tackled McBride and threw him on Yale's 15-yard line. Gilmore made three yards, McBride kicked the ball down the field, Kromer rushed after it, caught it on his 30-yard line and cleverly avoiding Hubbell, Col and Chamberlin ran back 15 yards, where he was thrown by Cullen and Brown. Romeyn punted to McBride, who missed the ball and Baender fell on it, thus giving it to West Point on Yale's 35-yard line. Waldron got around the left end and ran 15 yards, Humphrey ran around the right end and gained two yards. The excitement was intense when Kromer dropped back and tried a goal from the field on Yale's 18-yard line. It was a good kick, but the ball was carried by the wind a yard or so outside of one of the posts. McBride kicked off at Yale's 25-yard line and Humphrey ran to the center of the field before he was downed. McBride, Marvin and Gilmore worked the ball down to West Point's 20-yard line, where it was given to danger, Sullivan was thrown with it on West Point's 50-yard line. Twenty yards were now made by Yale, but the ball was lost for holding in the line. After the ball had been punted by McBride and Romeyn, it was caught by Kromer, who was downed on West Point's 20-yard line. By a miscalculation the ball tossed over Romeyn's head now rolled toward the goal line, but Romeyn seized it and was down by Coy on the 10-yard line. McBride, catching the ball after it had been punted out of danger, made a beautiful run of 40 yards and was then downed by Smith on West Point's 15-yard line. McBride now made Yale's first touchdown; Brown missed the goal. The score stood 5 to 0 in Yale's favor when time was called at the end of the first half, a few seconds after the first touchdown was made.

Schull was substituted for Heidt at left tackle for West Point and Wear succeeded Gilmore as Yale's right halfback at the beginning of the second half.

Chamberlin kicked off, Romeyn punted back and McBride muffed the ball, Sullivan fell on it, Wear next seized it and gained 12 yards; McBride punted, Kromer caught the ball and was downed by Coy on West Point's 10-yard line. Romeyn kicked back, the ball was caught by McBride, who ran to the cadets' 40-yard line. Wear and Marvin gained about eight yards, but West Point was given the ball for holding and five yards for offside play on Yale's part. A magnificent run, the longest made, was now accomplished by Waldron, West Point's left halfback; he was downed by McBride after having avoided Hubbell and Sullivan, with the ball on Yale's 35-yard line. Waldron and Humphrey forged still nearer and reached the 30-yard line, Romeyn gained five yards more, Waldron rushed to Yale's 20-yard line, and here again West Point's chances for a touchdown looked bright. But after the fourth down West Point lost the ball on Yale's 18-yard line. McBride punted out of bounds at Yale's 50-yard line. Gains were made by Romeyn and Waldron, Kromer punted, Baender fell on the ball at Yale's 20-yard line. Later Kromer again tried from the 35-yard line a goal from the field, but his aim was too low. McBride sent the ball to the middle of the field. Romeyn punted, McBride sent the ball back, Allen fell on it for Yale at West Point's 20-yard line.

When the ball, through the efforts of McBride and Marvin, had been rushed to West Point's five-yard line it was lost for holding and given to West Point. Romeyn punted, Sullivan ran back to West Point's 35-yard line. The combined efforts of Allen, Marvin, McBride, Wear and Chamberlin resulted in a second touchdown for Yale, made by Marvin. Brown missed the goal. During the space of time which yet remained, less than two minutes, Wear made a run of 35 yards and time was called with the ball 25 yards from West Point's goal posts.

Recapitulation.—Score: Yale, 10; West Point, 0; touchdowns, McBride and Marvin; referee, Vail, University of Pennsylvania; umpire, Thompson, Princeton; linesmen, Harris, West Point; Francis, Yale; timekeepers, Adams, West Point; Stoddard, Yale; time of game, two 20-minute halves.

Well deserved congratulations were showered upon the cadet team at the close of the game. Captain Kromer has good reason to be proud of his men.

The next game will be with Princeton on Saturday of the present week, Nov. 5. On Nov. 12 the scrub teams of West Point and Stevens will play.

The game with Annapolis, which it was thought would take place on Nov. 19, is off, the Superintendent at the Military Academy having refused to permit the Naval Cadets to play. At the large cadet hop on Saturday evening the guests were received by Mrs. King. Among the number were the Misses Van Nest, Lefferts, Trappagen, Spargner, Ayres, Taggart, Smith, Wilson, Sayles, Whitlesey, Allen, Comstock, Ward, Sanborne, Holly, Wood, Baxter, Didkin, Fitch, Ingraham, Audenried, Goddard, Darlington, Louchlin, Ennis, Dewey, Whitmore, Rumsey, Davis, Keyes, Dimmick, Archbold, Potter, Curtiss, Buckman, Stubbs, Smiley, Dutton, Perry, Angell, Belknap, Ess, O'Connell, Horst, Leavy, Hodgson, Bunce, Spurgin, Davis, Craney, Woodruff, Hallett, Butler and many others.

Mrs. James Parker and the Misses Parker, Mrs. E. B.

Cassatt, Col. Alexander Piper, retired, Capt. W. V. Judson, C. M., Lieut. G. M. Crallé, 20th Inf., have been among recent visitors at the post.

Muster was held on Monday afternoon. On Tuesday afternoon a review was given in honor of General Hawkins, who is a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Howze.

Dr. Banister arrived at the post last week, and has taken Dr. Torney's quarters. Lieut. Cameron and Thayer have reported for duty.

The remains of Lieut. Dennis M. Michie, who was killed in battle before Santiago on July 1, will be interred in the West Point cemetery with military honors. It is expected that the remains will reach the post by Sunday, Nov. 6.

The following is the schedule of drills for November: Guard mounting, 7:15 a. m., daily (except Sundays); Sundays, 8 a. m.; cavalry drill daily (except Sundays), 10 a. m. to 12 m.; daily (except Saturdays and Sundays), 2 to 4 p. m.; daily (except Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays), 4 to 6 p. m.; inspection, Saturdays only, 2 p. m.; dress parade, Sundays only, at sunset.

The first officers' hop of the season was held on Friday evening, Oct. 28.

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

Commanding Army—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

CIRCULAR 43, H. Q. A., A. G. O., OCT. 25, 1898.

Publishes a letter of the Treasury Department announcing that the East Tennessee National Bank of Knoxville, Tenn., has been specially designated for the reception, safe-keeping, and disbursement of funds advanced to disbursing officers of the War Department. The security is \$50,000 U. S. bonds.

G. O. 18, D. CAL., OCT. 21, 1898.

Lieut. Col. Frank Greene, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, having reported at these headquarters pursuant to paragraph 29, Special Orders, No. 234, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, is announced as the Signal Officer of this Department.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merriam.

J. B. BABCOCK, A. G.

CIRCULAR 44, H. Q. A., A. G. O., OCT. 26, 1898.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information of all concerned:

The indorsement required by General Orders, No. 147, Sept. 17, 1898, from this office, pursuant to paragraph 836 of the Regulations, on the enlistment papers of men who have served in the Volunteer Army and subsequently enlisted in the Regular Army, results in giving such soldiers credit on the records of the Department for time actually served in the Volunteer Army; but the term of enlistment or re-enlistment in the Regular Army is not shortened by reason of their Volunteer service. They begin a new enlistment in the Regular Army for the full term of three years, and their clothing allowance likewise begins at the first year's rates. The principal advantages, however, accrue to those who re-enlist in the Regular Army within three months of the date of discharge from the Volunteer Army. In their cases the time actually served in the Volunteers is added to the time served in the Regular Army in computing the soldier's service pay, from time to time. For example:

Suppose John Smith to have served four months in the Volunteer Army, and within three months after discharge therefrom to have reenlisted in the Regular Army, serving as a private. He would complete two years' continuous service upon serving one year and eight months in the Regular Army (with pay proper at \$13 per month). He would then enter upon the third year of continuous service, during which he would be entitled to \$14 per month; with the expiration of two years and eight months of his new enlistment he would complete three years' continuous service and enter upon the fourth year, entitling him to \$15 per month. After serving four months in this fourth year his three years' term of enlistment would expire; should he again reenlist within three months from date of discharge the first eight months of such enlistment would complete his fourth year of continuous service at \$15 per month. During the next year—the fifth year of continuous service—he would draw \$16 per month, and after its close would become entitled to another \$2 per month for five years' continuous service, i. e., \$18 per month. Each subsequent period of five years' continuous service would entitle him to \$1 per month additional.

To the rates of pay named above 20 percentum of the pay proper is to be added in time of war. In the case of a private this would be \$2.00 per month.

The pay proper for the non-commissioned grades is given in the U. S. Army Recruiting Circular, dated April 27, 1898, and is subject to like increase for continuous service.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information of all concerned:

Commanding officers of regiments serving in the field and the commanders of divisions and of separate brigades have the same power and authority for convening and acting upon Boards of Survey, as is vested in commanders of posts and departments by Army Regulations.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 173, H. Q. A., A. G. O., OCT. 6, 1898.

The several paragraphs of this order appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Oct. 29, page 214.

CUBAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., NOV. 3, 1898.

The Secretary of War directs the following assignment of troops:

Headquarters and six troops of the 8th U. S. Cavalry, and the 3d Georgia Vols., to Nuevitas, Cuba.

Six troops of the 8th U. S. Cav., and the 15th U. S. Inf. to Puerto Principe.

The regiments will be prepared at once for embarkation. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation and the Subsistence Department the necessary rations. The command will be equipped and rationed for ninety days. The Quartermaster's Department will arrange to supply this command with the necessary wagon transportation for use in their new station. The Surgeon General will make provision for hospitals and medical supplies.

Brig. Gen. L. H. Carpenter, U. S. Vols., is assigned to command the troops, with headquarters at Nuevitas.

The cavalry brigade, composed of the 7th U. S. and the 8th U. S. Cav., is discontinued. The 7th U. S. Cav. is assigned to the 1st Army Corps and the 8th U. S. Cav. to the 2d Army Corps.

The 15th U. S. Inf. is detached from the 4th Army Corps. The infantry brigade, composed of the 3d Georgia Vols. and the 15th U. S. Inf., is designated as the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Corps.

Upon arrival of the 2d Corps in Cuba the usual reports will be made to the headquarters of that corps by the Commanding General of this brigade.

So much of General Orders 163 as assigns the 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Corps, to Athens, Ga., is revoked.

The staff of Gen. Carpenter's brigade will consist of the following officers: Capt. John S. McMahon, A. G. of Vols., Adjutant General; Capt. William K. Alexander, A. Q. M. of Vols., Quartermaster; Capt. William M. Loveland, C. S. of Vols., Commissary; Maj. William F. De Neidman, U. S. V., Surgeon.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 75, ARTILLERY SCHOOL, OCT. 31, 1898.

Publishes a programme of military exercises prescribed for the month of November. These include Physical Drill, including the Setting Up Exercises, Army Drill Regulations, the First Set, Rifle Drill, Burt's Manual of Physical Drill, and the principles of the Double Step.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Abraham K. Arnold, U. S. V., is relieved from further duty with the 7th Army Corps, and is assigned to the command of the Cavalry Brigade, 4th Army Corps. He will proceed to Huntsville, Ala. (W. D., Oct. 25.)

The sick leave granted Brig. Gen. Evan Miles, U. S. V., is extended two months. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

Brig. Gen. J. N. Andrews will proceed at once to Albany, Ga., for the purpose of locating the camp of his brigade. (1st Army Corps, Oct. 25.)

Brig. Gen. J. P. Sanger will proceed to Columbus and Americus, Ga., for the purpose of locating the regimental camps. (1st Army Corps, Oct. 25.)

Brig. Gen. J. A. Wiley will proceed to Columbus, Ga., for the purpose of locating the camp of his brigade. (1st Army Corps, Oct. 25.)

Brig. Gen. W. J. McKee will proceed to Macon, Ga., for the purpose of locating the camps of the two brigades of the 1st Division. (1st Army Corps, Oct. 25.)

The following changes in the assignments of General Officers in the 7th Corps are announced: Brig. Gen. Edward B. Williston, U. S. V., is relieved from duty with the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, and assigned to command the 1st Brigade, 2d Division; Brig. Gen. Henry T. Douglas, U. S. V., is relieved from duty with the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, and assigned to command the 2d Brigade, 1st Division. (W. D., Oct. 25.)

Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U. S. V., commanding Departments of the Colorado and Missouri, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and other points in the Departments as may be necessary. (S. O. 103, D. Colo., Oct. 22.)

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, U. S. V., will proceed to Savannah, Ga., on official business. (W. D., Oct. 31.)

So much of the Act of Oct. 7, 1898, W. D., as honorably discharges from the Volunteer Army of the United States Brig. Gen. James R. W. Bates, to take effect Oct. 31, 1898, is amended to take effect Dec. 1, 1898. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

The following named General Officers are honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army of the United States, to take effect on the dates set opposite their respective names: Maj. Gen. William Montrose Graham (Brig. Gen., U. S. A.), Nov. 30, 1898; Brig. Gen. Emerson H. Liscum (Lieut. Col., 24th U. S. Inf.), Dec. 31, 1898; Charles A. Whitfield (Lieut. Col., 18th U. S. Inf.), Dec. 31, 1898; Theodore A. Baldwin (Lieut. Col., 10th U. S. Cav.), Dec. 31, 1898; Harry C. Egbert (Lieut. Col., 22d U. S. Inf.), Dec. 31, 1898; Willis J. Hulings, Dec. 31, 1898; William S. Worth (Lieut. Col., 16th U. S. Inf.), Oct. 31, 1898 (having been appointed Brig. Gen., U. S. A.). (W. D., Nov. 1.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Robert E. L. Michie, A. G., U. S. V., will report to Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V., Commanding 7th Army Corps, for duty on his staff. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

Maj. Robert H. Noble, A. G., U. S. V., is temporarily assigned to duty in the office of the Adjutant General of the Department. (S. O. 252, D. E., Oct. 24.)

Capt. William M. Wright, A. G., U. S. V., is assigned to duty at Corps Headquarters. (1st Army Corps, Oct. 27.)

The extension of sick leave granted Maj. William C. Daniels, A. G., U. S. V., is further extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

Capt. Grote Hutcheson, A. G., U. S. V., now on sick leave of absence at Omaha, Neb., will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for temporary duty as Adjutant General. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

Capt. Cornelius D. W. Wilcox, A. G., U. S. V., is detailed for temporary duty in the Military Information Division, A. G. O. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

The extension of leave granted Maj. Henry T. Allen, A. G., U. S. V., is still further extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 2.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The extension of sick leave granted Maj. Thomas M. Woodruff, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., is further extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

During the absence of Maj. John P. Story, 7th Art., on the Board of Officers to locate instrument stations for position finders, etc., Lieut. Col. John D. Milley, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., is assigned to perform the duties of Acting Inspector General of the Department. (S. O. 253, D. E., Oct. 31.)

The following named officers are relieved from the assignments made in G. O. 166, Oct. 13, 1898, from this office, and they are assigned as follows: Maj. Earl D. Thomas, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., will report in person to Maj. Gen. Anna R. Chace, U. S. V., commanding 1st Division, 4th Army Corps, for duty as Inspector General of that Division; Maj. Harry C. Benson, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, Commanding 2d Division, 4th Army Corps, for duty as Inspector General of that Division. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

Lieut. Col. John D. Milley, Insp. Gen., will proceed to Camp Black, Hempstead, N. Y., and inspect, with a view to condemnation, certain Q. M. property. (S. O. 255, D. E., Nov. 2.)

Maj. Henry H. Carlton, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., will proceed to Athens, Ga. (W. D., Oct. 31.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Ribbel, J. A., U. S. V., will proceed to Savannah, Ga., for assignment to duty as Judge Advocate of 7th Corps. (W. D., Oct. 29.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. James B. Aleshire, Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed at once to Lexington, Ky., to relieve Lieut. Col. James M. Marshall, Deputy Q. M. Gen., U. S. A. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

Capt. Charles E. Baker, Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Savannah, Ga., for duty as Depot Q. M. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

The following transfers are made: Post Q. M. Sergt. Frank Brown, to Jackson Barracks, La., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. P. N. Merz, who will report at Tampa, Fla. (W. D., Oct. 29.)

Capt. Cuyases G. McAlexander, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is, in addition to his duties, assigned as Commissary at Governors Island, vice Capt. Henry L. Harris, 1st Art., relieved. (S. O. 255, D. E., Nov. 1.)

Maj. James B. Aleshire, Q. M., U. S. V., is assigned to duty as Acting Chief Quartermaster of the Corps, relieving Lieut. Col. James M. Marshall, Deputy Q. M. Gen., U. S. A. Col. Marshall will await further instructions at Lexington, Ky. (1st Army Corps, Oct. 31.)

Maj. Charles B. Thompson, Q. M., U. S. V. (Capt., A. Q. M., U. S. A.), is detailed as member of the Army Retiring Board ordered to meet at San Francisco, Cal., vice Capt. S. Pratt, 3d Art., relieved. (W. D., Nov. 2.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Edward R. Hutchins, C. S., U. S. V., is assigned to duty as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Tampa, Fla., vice Maj. Albert D. Niskern, S. D., assigned to duty at St. Louis, Mo. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

Capt. Edwin W. Hurlbut, C. S., U. S. V., will proceed with the first detachment, 5th U. S. Cavalry, to Porto Rico, for duty as Brigade Commissary. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

Maj. Eugene T. Mason, C. S., U. S. V., is relieved from further duty in the Department of California. (S. O. 159, D. Cal., Oct. 17.)

Comy. Sergt. Albert Kehrl, S. A., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty. (S. O. 139, D. G., Oct. 31.)

Lieut. Col. James N. Allison, C. S., U. S. V., Chief Commissary, 2d Army Corps, will proceed to Washington, D. C., for consultation. (W. D., Oct. 31.)

Comy. Sergt. Anton Zimmermann (appointed Oct. 25, 1898, from Sergeant, Troop D, 2d U. S. Cav.), will be sent to Fort Wingate, N. M. (W. D., Oct. 31.)

Comy. Sergt. J. Augustus Thillman (appointed Oct. 25, 1898, from Sergt., Co. E, 4th U. S. Inf.), will be sent to Fort Yates, N. D. (W. D., Oct. 31.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. William M. Loveland, C. S., U. S. V. (W. D., Nov. 2.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Samuel A. Slough, will report at Camp Eagle Pass, Tex., for duty. (S. O. 137, D. G., Oct. 28.)

A. A. Surg. Lawrence A. Felder, U. S. A., will proceed to Sullivan Island, S. C., for duty. (S. O. 137, D. G., Oct. 28.)

A. A. Surg. Volney McR. Showalter, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Morgan, Ala., for duty. (S. O. 137, D. G., Oct. 28.)

Hosp. Stwd. William Penke (appointed Oct. 24, 1898), is assigned to duty at that post. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Edward B. Russell, U. S. A., now at Benicia Barracks, Cal., will proceed to Camp Merriam, Presidio Reservation, for duty with the 1st and 3d Battalions, 1st Washington Vol. Inf., now under orders for Manila. (S. O. 161, D. Cal., Oct. 19.)

A. A. Surg. James B. Cutter, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (S. O. 163, D. Cal., Oct. 21.)

The leave for seven days granted A. A. Surg. William W. Calhoun, is extended seven days. (S. O. 251, D. E., Oct. 28.)

1st Lieut. Dean C. Howard, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Hancock, N. J., and make the physical examination of officers and Battery A, Colorado Light Artillery, preparatory to muster out of service. (S. O. 252, D. E., Oct. 29.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Oliver F. Snyder, at Madison Barracks, will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., and report for duty. (S. O. 253, D. E., Oct. 31.)

Maj. Edward C. Carter, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and assume charge of the Stenberg General Hospital, to relieve Maj. R. Emmett Giffin, Chief Surg., U. S. V., who will await orders at Chickamauga Park, Ga. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

A. A. Surg. John E. Bacon, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Hancock, N. J. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

Capt. Charles F. Kleffer, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., on the expiration of his present sick leave will proceed to his proper station, Fort Meade, South Dakota. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

Par. 36, S. O. 247, Oct. 19, 1898, W. D., relating to A. A. Surg. Milton D. Norris, U. S. A., is revoked. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

S. O. 232, directing Acting Hosp. Stwd. Waldemar A. W. Tegner to report at Washington Barracks for duty, is revoked, and he will, instead, report to the C. O. of the hospital ship Relief for duty. (S. O. 254, D. E., Nov. 1.)

Maj. Charles M. Gandy, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., will proceed to Columbus, Ga., and report to Maj. Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. V., commanding 2d Division, 1st Army Corps, for duty as Chief Surgeon of that Division. (W. D., Oct. 29.)

Col. William H. Forwood, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Savannah, Ga., on business pertaining to the construction of the U. S. General Hospital. (W. D., Oct. 29.)

1st Lieut. Deane C. Howard, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Columbus, N. Y., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 29.)

Maj. Edward O. Shakspeare, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., on official business pertaining to the investigation of typhoid fever. (W. D., Oct. 29.)

The extension of sick leave granted Maj. Philip G. Wales, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., is further extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 29.)

A. A. Surg. Henry H. Pelton, U. S. A., will proceed from New York City to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty. (S. O. 254, D. E., Nov. 1.)

A. A. Surg. John A. Murtigh will proceed from Fort Logan, Colo., to Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., relieving A. A. Surg. R. Harvey Reed, now on duty there. The contract of Dr. Reed will be annulled. (S. O. 103, D. Colo., Oct. 22.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Charles G. Bryant, Hosp. Corps, will proceed to Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., for duty. (S. O. 103, D. Colo., Oct. 22.)

Capt. J. S. Kulp, Asst. Surg., is detailed Exchange Officer. (Fort Niagara, Oct. 31.)

Maj. Rudolph G. Ebert, Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., Oct. 31.)

The following named officers are relieved from the assignments made in G. O. 172, Oct. 22, 1898, W. D., and they are assigned as follows: Maj. John L. Macomber, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., to Huntsville, Ala., for duty as Chief Surgeon, 1st Brigade, 1st Division, of that corps; Maj. James D. Glennan, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., will report at Lexington, Ky., for duty as Chief Surgeon, 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 1st Corps. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

Capt. Norton Strong, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will report to Col. Dallas Baché, Asst. Surg. Gen., President of the Examining Board, at Washington, D. C., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

The following named officers of the Medical Department recently appointed are assigned as follows: Maj. William J. Kernachan, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., to report to the Commanding General, 4th Army Corps; Maj. Willard S. H. Matthews, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., to report to the Commanding General, Dept. of California; Maj. William B. Winn, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., to report to the Commanding General, 4th Army Corps; Maj. William Dols, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., to report to the Commanding General, Department of Santiago. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

A. A. Surg. William C. Warmley, U. S. A., will proceed to Santiago, Cuba. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

A. A. Surg. Francis A. Holliday, U. S. A., will proceed to Whitts Point, N. Y. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

Capt. William E. Lewis, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Louis H. Carpenter, U. S. V., commanding Cavalry Brigade, 7th Army Corps, Huntsville, Ala., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

Maj. Henry P. Birmingham, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (Capt. and Asst. Surg., U. S. A.), will report, when his services can be spared, to Col. Dallas Baché, Asst. Surg. Gen., President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

The leave of absence granted A. A. Surg. Andrew J. Wynter, U. S. A., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 31.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Maj. Charles R. Parke, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (W. D., Oct. 31.)

The following named Brigade Surgeons, U. S. V., are assigned as follows: Maj. Martin L. Focht, to Augusta, Ga.; Maj. Francis T. Metcalfe, to the Hospital Ship Relief; Maj. Harry Turnbull, to Department of Santiago; Maj. Geo. O. Groh, to Department of Porto Rico. (W. D., Oct. 31.)

A. A. Surg. Edwin C. Shattuck, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp at Huttonhead, S. C., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 31.)

Capt. William F. Lippitt, Jr., Asst. Surg., U. S. V., will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and then to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 2.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. George B. Guild, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Columbus, Ohio, to assist in paying Ohio troops. (S. O. 115, D. L., Oct. 27.)

Payment of troops will be made by Maj. S. D. C. Hays, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., in person at Columbus Barracks, Ohio; by Maj. Philip Dallas, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V.; Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.; and Columbia Arsenal, Tenn. (S. O. 115, D. L., Oct. 27.)

The retirement from active service of Maj. Allan H. Jackson, Paymr., U. S. A., after thirty years' service, is announced. (W. D., Oct. 29.)

The following payments of troops are ordered: Maj. George W. Baird, Paymr., U. S. A., will pay the troops at Washington Barracks, D. C.; Fort Myer, Sheridan Point, and Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Washington, Md.; Fort Macon and Fort Caswell, N. C., to include Oct. 3, 1898. Maj. W. M. Clark, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will report to Maj. Baird and assist him in the payments. Maj. Harry L. Rogers, Paymr., U. S. A., will pay, to include Oct. 31, 1898, the troops at Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Delaware, Del.; Camp Meade, Pa., and Fort Mott, N. J., and the following named officers of the Pay Department will report to Maj. Rogers and assist him in the payments: Maj. Clifford S. Walton, George W. Moore, William J. Black, Washington Haverstick, Merrill W. Lang, Pierre C. Stevens, and Robert B. Hinton, Addl. Paymrs., U. S. V. (W. D., Oct. 29.)

Col. George E. Glenn, Asst. Paymr. Gen., U. S. A., will proceed to Charlotte and Asheville, N. C., and Columbia, S. C., to supervise the payment on muster-out rolls of the 2d North Carolina Vol. Inf., and the 1st South Carolina Vol. Inf. (S. O. 138, D. G., Oct. 29.)

Maj. George A. Vandegrift, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., and pay the troops. (S. O. 138, D. G., Oct. 29.)

Maj. Henry H. Twombly, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and pay the troops. (S. O. 138, D. G., Oct. 29.)

Maj. George R. Smith, Paymr., U. S. A., and Maj. John R. Lyne, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Savannah, Ga., and pay the troops; Maj. Glew H. Logan and R. H. Wright, Addl. Paymrs., U. S. V., will proceed to Savannah, Ga., to make payments assigned them, and upon arrival of Maj. George R. Smith, Paymr., U. S. A., will assist him in the payment of troops at that point and at camps adjacent thereto. (S. O. 138, D. G., Oct. 29.)

Maj. Manly B. Curry, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to pay the different companies of the 2d North Carolina

regiment to be mustered out on dates between Nov. 2 and 25, 1898, inclusive, at points as follows: Charlotte (one company), Asheville (three companies), Morganton (two companies), Greensboro (one company), Fayetteville (two companies), Wilmington (one company), Tarboro (two companies) and Raleigh, N. C., (field staff and band). (S. O. 138, D. G., Oct. 29.)

Payment of troops on the muster of Oct. 31, 1898, will be made by Maj. William F. Tucker, Paymr., U. S. A., at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and at Fort Brady, Mich., by Maj. Ralph Harzfeld, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., at Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 120, D. L., Oct. 29.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department are ordered: Maj. George W. Fishback, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., to San Juan, Porto Rico, as Chief Paymaster, Department of Santiago; Maj. Samuel S. Harvey and Maj. John W. Fogler, Addl. Paymrs., U. S. V., to Porto Rico. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

Payments of troops in the Department of the Gulf, will be made as follows: By Maj. Benjamin F. Havens, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V. (Jacksonville, Fla.), at St. Francis Barracks, Fernandina, and Jacksonville, Fla., and Key West Barracks, Fla., by Maj. Newton J. Foote, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V. (San Antonio, Tex.), at Camp at San Antonio, Fort Sam Houston, Fort Clark, and Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; at Forts Bliss, Brown, McIntosh, Ringgold and Point, and Camp at Corpus Christi, Tex., by Maj. Louis Knapp, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., at Augusta Arsenal, Ga., by Maj. Otto Becker, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., in person, the General Hospital and garrison at Fort McPherson, Ga. (D. G. Nov. 1.)

Maj. George T. Holloway and Seymour Howell, Addl. Paymrs., U. S. V., will proceed to Macon, Ga., and pay the 1st Georgia Inf. (D. G., Nov. 1.)

Maj. William R. Graham, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 2.)

Maj. John C. Krause, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., to assist in the payment of the 1st Texas Vol. Cav. (D. G., Nov. 1.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Maj. Elijah W. Halford, Paymr., U. S. A. (D. G., Nov. 2.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. Mason M. Patrick, C. E., U. S. A., will temporarily perform the duties of Secretary and Disbursing Officer of the Mississippi River Commission. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

Addl. 2d Lieut. E. L. Brown, C. E., is relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. convened at Willets Point, N. Y., and 2d Lieut. C. S. Patterson, 7th U. S. Art., is appointed Judge Advocate of the said court. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

Col. Eugene Griffin, 1st U. S. Vol. Engrs., will proceed to Porto Rico and join his regiment. (W. D., Nov. 2.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Benjamin Alvord, C. O. O., U. S. V., is relieved from the assignment as Chief Ordnance Officer, 2d Division, 2d Army Corps. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

Maj. Henry H. Benham, C. O. O., U. S. V., will proceed to Greenville, S. C., as Chief Ordnance Officer of 2d Division. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

CHAPLAINS.

Sick leave from Sept. 2, 1898, to Oct. 31, 1898, is granted Post Chaplain Patrick J. Hart, U. S. A. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

The resignation of Post Chaplain Dwight Gailoupe, U. S. A., has been accepted, to take effect Oct. 27, 1898. (W. D., Oct. 29.)

The extension of sick leave granted Post Chaplain Dwight Gailoupe, U. S. A., is further extended to include Oct. 27, 1898. (W. D., Oct. 29.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY-COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

1st Lieut. William C. Rivers, 1st U. S. Cav., having completed his duties as Recorder of the Board of Officers convened to make regulations for the government of troops on transports, will report to Washington and deliver the report on the proceedings of the Board to the Adjutant General of the Army, and then join his proper station, Fort Riley, Kan. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

3D CAVALRY-COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Harold P. Howard, 3d U. S. Cav., is further extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

Lieut. Col. John B. McDonald, 1st Alabama Vol. Inf. (Capt., 3d U. S. Cav.), will proceed within thirty days after completion of his mustering duty, to Fort Ethan Allen, and join the 3d U. S. Cav. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

4TH CAVALRY-COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.

Leave for one month is granted Maj. Charles Morton, 4th U. S. Cav. (W. D., Nov. 2.)

5TH CAVALRY-COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

Maj. Francis Moore, 5th Cav., acting Inspector General of the Department, will proceed to Fort Apache, Ariz., and make the annual inspection. (S. O. 103, D. Colo., Oct. 22.)

6TH CAVALRY-COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Corcoran, 6th U. S. Cav., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 29.)

9TH CAVALRY-COLONEL THOMAS MCGREGOR.

1st Lieut. William J. D. Horne, 9th U. S. Cav., is transferred from Troop G to Troop L, of that regiment. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

10TH CAVALRY-COLONEL SAMUEL M. WHITSIDE.

The leave granted Capt. Levi P. Hunt, 10th U. S. Cav., is extended fifteen days. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

The leave granted Capt. Guy Carleton, 10th Cav., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

The following transfers are made in the 10th U. S. Cav., to take effect this date: Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., from Troop M to Troop D; Capt. Percy E. Trippe, from Troop D to Troop M. (W. D., Oct. 29.)

Capt. Woodward, 10th U. S. Cav., in orders dated Camp Forde, Huntsville, Ala., Nov. 1, 1898, in announcing the retirement of 1st Sergt. George Berry, Troop G, 10th Cav., after thirty years' service, says: "He intended to retire early in 1898, but as the war broke out he remained in the service until Nov. 1. In this troop he became Corporal, Sergeant and 1st Sergeant. Sergt. Berry participated in numerous campaigns against Indians in Kansas, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico, taking part in no less than six (6) separate campaigns against the Cheyennes, Kiowas, Arapahoes, Comanches, Apaches and Utes. Having always held an enviable reputation for gallantry, it was in the Spanish-American War that Sergt. Berry crowned with glory a long and honorable career in the U. S. Army. During the engagement before the San Juan Hill, while acting as Regimental Color Sergeant, he carried, under a heavy fire, two sets of colors up the hill, planting those of his own regiment on the works from which the Spaniards were even then running. The Regimental Commander takes pleasure in calling attention of the officers and men of the regiment to the distinguished services of Sergt. Berry, and expresses the sentiment of all in wishing him a long and happy life in his new surroundings."

1ST ARTILLERY-COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

Battery B, 1st U. S. Art. (Merrill's), will return to Key West Barracks, Fla., for station. (S. O.

Ord. and Signal Officer. Sergt. J. N. Gague, G. 2d Art., is detailed Post Sergeant Major. Sergt. J. Whitton, G. 2d Art., is appointed Provost Sergeant. (Long Island Head, Mass., Nov. 1.)

3D ARTILLERY—COLONEL MARCUS P. MILLER.

1st Lieut. John P. Hains, 3d U. S. Art., will proceed not later than Nov. 8, 1898, to Boston, Mass., on mustering duty. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER. The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter, 4th U. S. Art., is further extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

Corp. S. W. Shewbridge and R. F. Wood, A. 4th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant. Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Samuel A. Kephart, 4th Art. (S. O. 256, D. E., Nov. 3.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

1st Lieut. E. F. McGlachlin, Q. M., 5th Art., is detailed Q. M. Commissary and Treasurer. (Fort Wadsworth, Oct. 25.)

1st Lieut. E. F. McGlachlin, 5th Art., is appointed Summary Court. (Fort Wadsworth, Oct. 25.)

1st Lieut. Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., Q. M., 5th Art., is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Fort Wadsworth. (S. O. 253, D. E., Oct. 31.)

Corp. J. A. Miller, J. Clapham and G. E. Catlin, G. and P. De Wolf, C. 5th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant. Corps. William Ampt and R. Bonney, A. 5th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

6TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

Sergt. W. J. Ferman, M. 6th Art., is detailed for special duty at the Dynamite Battery. (Fort Hancock, Oct. 29.)

2d Lieut. W. F. Hase, 6th Art., is appointed Q. M. and Commissary. (Camp Wilcox, Oct. 31.)

2d Lieut. William F. Hase, 6th U. S. Art., is detailed as Depot Commissary at Camp Wilcox, Montauk Point, N. Y., to relieve Capt. Morton J. Henry, C. S., U. S. V. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL WILLIAM SINCLAIR.

Sergt. J. W. H. Bower, K. 7th Art., is detailed Exchange Steward. (Fort Schuyler, Oct. 28.)

Corp. F. Hogan and F. J. Fournier, C. 7th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant. Sergt. W. J. Colvin to Veterinary Sergeant.

Sergt. C. A. Boyde, H. 7th Art., is detailed on special duty in G. M. D. (Fort Adams, Oct. 26.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. David McCoach, 7th Art. (Fort Adams, Oct. 31.)

2d Lieut. D. McCoach, 7th Art., is appointed Exchange Officer. (Fort Adams, Oct. 31.)

Sergts. J. Eastner, I. and Geo. W. Love, L. 7th Art., have been detailed Color Bearers.

During the absence of Maj. John P. Story, 7th Art., on the Board of Officers to locate instrument stations for position markers, etc., Lieut. Col. John D. Miley, Inspector General, U. S. V., is assigned to perform the duties of Acting Inspector General of this Department. (S. O. 253, D. E., Oct. 31.)

Capt. J. C. Bush, 7th Art., is detailed Summary Court Officer. (Fort Adams, Nov. 1.)

Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Ramsay, 7th U. S. Art., is detailed as a member of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for service therewith during the temporary absence of Maj. John P. Story, 7th U. S. Art. (W. D., Oct. 31.)

18TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EVAN MILES.

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. James N. Pickering, 1st U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

1st Lieut. Frank O. Ferris, 1st U. S. Inf., will proceed to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A., president of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at Fort Columbus, N. Y., for examination. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., Q. M., 1st U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 31.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. William K. McCue, 1st U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 31.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Frank A. Wilcox, 1st U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 2.)

2D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. Frederick T. Van Liew, 2d U. S. Inf., is further extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. William A. Phillips, 2d U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 2.)

3D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.

1st Lieut. George E. Houle, 3d U. S. Inf., will proceed to Milwaukee, Wis., in connection with the muster out of Wisconsin Volunteers. (W. D., Oct. 29.)

Par. 45, S. O. 252, Oct. 25, 1898, W. D., detailing 1st Lieut. Frederic D. Stetson, 3d U. S. Inf., as Assistant Mustering Officer for Wisconsin, is revoked. (W. D., Oct. 29.)

4TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ROBERT H. HALL.

Capt. L. A. Lovering, 4th Inf., will return to Fort Sheridan, Ill. (S. O. 117, D. E., Oct. 28.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Halstead Dorey, 4th U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 2.)

6TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDGAR R. KELLOGG.

1st Lieut. B. A. Poore, 6th Inf., is appointed Regimental Quartermaster, 6th Inf. (6th Inf., Oct. 18.)

2d Lieut. Clarence N. Purdy, 6th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Camp Eaton, Island Lake, Mich., for mustering duty. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

7TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD M. COATES.

The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. George H. Jamerson, 7th U. S. Inf., is further extended two months. (W. D., Oct. 31.)

8TH INFANTRY—COLONEL GEORGE M. RANDALL.

The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Fredrik L. Knudsen, 8th U. S. Inf., is further extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

1st Lieut. Traber Norman, 8th Inf., will proceed to join his regiment at Huntsville, Ala. (S. O. 136, D. G., Oct. 27.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Bert H. Merchant, 8th U. S. Inf., Aide-de-Camp, is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. John A. Perry, 8th U. S. Inf., is still further extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Frederic H. Sargent, Adjt. 8th U. S. Inf., is further extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 31.)

9TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

Corp. G. Stedman, E. 9th Inf., has been promoted to Sergeant.

1st Lieut. L. B. Lawton, 9th Inf., is temporarily assigned to the command of Co. F. (Madison Barracks, Oct. 30.)

1st Lieut. J. M. Segworth, 9th Inf., is appointed Commissary of Post. 2d Lieut. Harold Hammond is appointed Engineer Officer. (Madison Barracks, Oct. 29.)

Par. 67, S. O. 246, Oct. 18, 1898, W. D., relating to 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Darrah, 9th U. S. Inf., is revoked. (W. D., Nov. 2.)

10TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD P. PHARSON.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., 10th U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 29.)

Maj. Richard I. Eskridge, 10th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for admission to the Army and Navy General Hospital. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

Capt. Edward H. Plummer, 10th Inf., A. D. C., will proceed to Plum Island and Great Gull Island, N. Y., via New London, Conn., under special instructions of the Department Commander. (S. O. 257, D. E., Nov. 4.)

11TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

The sick leave granted Capt. Charles W. Penrose, 11th U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

12TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.

Sick leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. James E. Bell, 12th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

13TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

Leave for twelve days is granted 1st Lieut. A. P. Buffington, 13th Inf. (Fort Columbus) (S. O. 253, D. E., Oct. 31.)

1st Lieut. Frederick W. Fuger, 13th Inf., is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Fort Columbus. (S. O. 253, D. E., Nov. 2.)

S. O. 259, c. a., directing 2d Lieut. Louis H. Bash, 13th Inf., at the expiration of sick leave, to report to the G. C. M. at Fort Columbus for duty, is revoked. (S. O. 254, D. E., Nov. 1.)

Lieut. Col. John N. Coe, 13th U. S. Inf., is detailed for temporary duty as a member of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, vice Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, 5th U. S. Art., who will resume his seat on the board upon his return from leave. (W. D., Oct. 29.)

Sergt. D. H. Briggs, K. 13th Inf., is detailed Provost Sergeant. (Fort Niagara, Nov. 1.)

Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Henry T. Ferguson, 13th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Nov. 2.)

17TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM M. WHERRY.

2d Lieut. Walter T. Bates, 17th Inf., will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., and relieve the post Q. M. at that station from his duties. (S. O. 118, D. E., Oct. 27.)

The extension of sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Robert C. Davis, 17th U. S. Inf., is further extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

18TH INFANTRY—COLONEL DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.

The sick leave granted Lieut. Col. Clarence M. Bailey, 18th U. S. Inf., is extended three months. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

19TH INFANTRY—COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.

A St. Louis dispatch says: John F. Coyle, 19th (Regular) Inf., on furlough, was shot and killed Oct. 30 by John Doerr, 21st (Regular) Inf., home on sick leave.

The C. O., Fort Brady, Mich., will send the detachment of the 19th Inf. at that post to Fort Wayne, Mich., with directions to report to Capt. Charles A. Vernou, 19th Inf., to go to Porto Rico. (S. O. 119, D. E., Oct. 28.)

24TH INFANTRY—COLONEL HENRY B. FREEMAN.

2d Lieut. David F. Keller, 24th Inf., will proceed to join his regiment at Fort Douglas, Utah. (S. O. 136, D. G., Oct. 27.)

Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Henry C. Keene, Jr., 24th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

Co. K, 24th Inf., will proceed from Fort Douglas, Utah, to Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., and there take station for a period of three months, relieving the detachment of the 24th Inf., now there, which will return to its proper station, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 103, D. Colo., Oct. 22.)

1st Lieut. Henry G. Lyon, 24th Inf., is relieved as a member and detailed as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Douglas, Utah, vice 1st Lieut. George H. McMaster, 24th Inf., relieved. (S. O. 103, D. Colo., Oct. 22.)

Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th U. S. Inf., will proceed to join his regiment at Fort Douglas, Utah. (W. D., Nov. 2.)

25TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. Eaton A. Edwards, 25th U. S. Inf., is extended three months. (W. D., Nov. 2.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort McPherson, Ga., Nov. 1. Detail: Capt. Theodore F. Forbes, Capt. Joseph M. T. Partello, 1st Lieut. William F. Martin, 1st Lieut. Melville S. Jarvis, 1st Lieut. Matthias Crowley, 5th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Frederick B. Shaw, 5th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 136, D. G., Oct. 27.)

Capt. William F. Stewart and Albert S. Cummins, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. Lawrence C. Brown, 6th Art., are detailed members of the G. C. M. at Fort Monroe. (S. O. 251, D. E., Oct. 28.)

At Plattsburg, Barracks, N. Y., Nov. 4. Detail: Capt. Willis Wittich, Francis E. Eltonhead, Charles H. Bonesteel, Charles M. Trullitt, 1st Lieut. Edward W. McCaskey, David G. Spurgin, 2d Lieut. Louis M. Nuttman, George C. Martin, Charles H. Ramsay, 21st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Aimou L. Farmer, 21st Inf., J. A. (S. O. 254, D. E., Nov. 1.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., Nov. 2. Detail: Maj. Felix Rosenberg, Maj. J. H. Hepburn, Capt. R. T. Jacob, Col. J. Jenkins, 8th U. S. Vol. Inf., Maj. Porter, Indiana, Col'd Vol. Inf.; R. V. Baskette, G. W. Green, C. O. Thomas, Robertson Palmer, C. F. Ogden, W. T. Bishop, 8th U. S. Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. M. Arrasmith, 2d U. S. Inf.; W. A. Purnell, 8th U. S. Vol. Inf., and Capt. D. E. McCarthy, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Judge Adv. (S. O. 139, D. G., Oct. 31.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., Nov. 3. Detail: Capt. John T. Van Orsdale, Charles A. Booth, George S. Young, James J. Jackson, 2d Lieut. Chas. B. Russell, James W. Clinton, John F. B. Mitchell, Jr., and 1st Lieut. Albert B. Donworth, 7th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 120, D. L., Oct. 29.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Douglas, Utah, Oct. 21. Detail: Capt. Henry Wygant, Ammon A. Augur, John J. Brereton, Benjamin W. Leavell, Arthur C. Ducat, 1st Lieut. Archibald A. Cabaniss, Henry G. Lyon, Isaac C. Jenks, Hunter B. Nelson, 2d Lieut. Arthur H. Kerwin, Claude H. Miller, Charles S. Lincoln, Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., 24th Inf., and 1st Lieut. George H. McMaster, 24th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 102, D. Colo., Oct. 17.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Logan, Colo., Oct. 18. Detail: Maj. William H. Comerys, Pay Dept.; Maj. Mott Hooton, 25th Inf.; Maj. George W. H. Stouch, C. S. S. U. S. V. (Maj. 20th Inf.); Maj. Junius G. Sanders, Addl. Paymaster, U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. William J. Pardee, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Howard W. French, 25th Inf.; and 1st Lieut. Marcus D. Cronin, Adjt. 25th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 102, D. Colo., Oct. 17.)

ARMY BOARDS.

An Army Retiring Board is appointed to meet at Fort Columbus, N. Y., for the examination of officers. Detail: Col. Charles C. Byrne, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A.; Col. Chas. A. Woodruff, A. C. G. S., U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. John N. Coe, 13th U. S. Inf.; Maj. J. James F. Kimball, Surg., U. S. A.; Maj. George Andrews, A. G. U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Fuger, 13th U. S. Inf., Recorder. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

A Board of Medical Officers, to consist of Maj. Walter Reed, Surg., U. S. A.; Maj. Victor C. Vaughan, Division Surg., U. S. V., and Capt. George D. De Shon, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D. C., Nov. 2, 1898, for the examination of Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A. (W. D., Oct. 29.)

Maj. Camillo C. Carr, 8th U. S. Cav., is detailed as a member of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Huntsville, Ala., for duty during the examination of Captains only, vice Maj. Joshua L. Fowler, 10th U. S. Cav., relieved. (W. D., Oct. 29.)

A Board of Medical Officers will meet at the Post Hospital, Fort Columbus, Nov. 4, to examine men of Battery A, Col. Vol. Art., claiming disability incurred in the line of duty. Detail: Maj. J. P. Kimball, Surg., Maj. N. S. Jarvis, Brigade Surg., and 1st Lieut. D. C. Howard, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 256, D. E., Nov. 3.)

The following assignments of officers to regiments, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890, are announced: Col. Samuel M. Whitlaid (promoted from Lieut. Col. 5th U. S. Cav.), to the 10th U. S. Cav., to date from Oct. 6, 1898, vice Henry, appointed Brigadier General, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Camille C. Carr, to date from Maj. 8th U. S. Cav., to the 5th U. S. Cav., to date from Oct. 16, 1898, vice Whitlaid, promoted; Col. Henry B. Freeman (promoted from Lieut. Col. 5th U. S. Inf.), to the 24th U. S. Inf., to date from Oct. 4, 1898, vice Kent, appointed Brigadier General, U. S. A. He will proceed to join the 24th U. S. Inf. when relieved from command of the 5th U. S. Inf. by Lieut. Col. Hooton. Lieut. Col. Mott Hooton (promoted from Maj. 25th U. S. Inf.), to the 5th U. S. Inf., to date from Oct. 4, 1898, vice Freeman, promoted. He will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, and join the 5th U. S. Inf. Capt. Richard R. Steedman (promoted from 1st Lieut. 10th U. S. Inf.), to the 11th U. S. Inf., Co. M, to date from June 30, 1898, vice Quinby, promoted. He will proceed to join the

11th U. S. Inf. in Porto Rico. Capt. George P. Ahern (promoted from 1st Lieut. 25th U. S. Inf.), to the 9th U. S. Inf., Co. A, to date from June 30, 1898, vice Bowman, promoted. He will proceed to join the 9th U. S. Inf., Nov. 8, 1898. (W. D., Oct. 29.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following named officers will report in person to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Asst. Surg. Gen., President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. William C. Manning, 23d U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Milton L. McGrew, 11th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

The following named officers will report for examination before the Board appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, Nov. 15, 1898, to examine Lieutenants of the line of the Army, with a view to transfer to the Ordnance Department, U. S. A.: 2d Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., 4th U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. John B. Christian, 2d U. S. Cav. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

The following named officers will report in person for examination before the Board of Officers appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Abraham P. Buffington, 13th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Girard Sturtevant, 25th U. S. Inf.; Samuel V. McClure, 7th U. S. Inf.; Frederick W. Lewis, 22d U. S. Inf. (W. D., Oct. 31.)

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ing cavalry horses from Young War Cry, a Lexington
great grandson, Stewart, by Syndic, and other Kentucky
blood stallions. The trotting-bred mares and fillies are
from such sires as Goldenbow, Alphonson and Hard-
wood with a couple of thoroughbreds. The fillies from
Alphonson are large, stoutly made, and should make
ideal brood mares. These colts are to be used at the
Academy as cavalry mounts.

EUROPE'S TURN NEXT.

Americans cannot fail to take an amused interest
in noticing the gathering of the war cloud in Europe. We
are in the position of a schoolboy who has been called up
to recite and "missed." Europeans hoped that we would
give them some much-needed lessons in the effects of
modern arms and the operation of modern ideas of
formation and tactics, but we failed in every way. We
got through with our recitation too soon to make it inter-
esting. Our ships won in fine style and added two good
fights to the history of navies; but now we are accused
of getting off too easily. If we had lost a ship or two,
or bathed our decks in gore our reputation would be
higher, but we escaped almost scot-free and now all our
friends are shaking their heads and impute it to us as a
fault. They all have better ships than ours, better guns
and men every way as good at least, but they all feel
that they would have suffered more and therefore lack
of punishment proves lack of efficiency. Decidedly, we
are the dunce among nations. We break out sometimes
and do something unexpected, but when it is all over and
things have settled down the others resume their airs of
importance over us again.

The Army was as bad as the Navy. We went to San-
tiago and stormed good intrenchments against one of the
best guns in the world, held by men who were veterans
in its use, but we did it almost without artillery. We
weren't whipped, but we ought to have been, and you
can't get lessons out of performances that do not follow
the rule. We all know what professors of mathematics
are. "Enunciate the Rule! Now, do the sum that way."
We didn't follow the rule, and though our answer is
right we only get marked down for it and we have
to go to the foot and be humble. Our officers car-
ried their own rations and blankets and got wet just like
a private, and we let foreign attachés do the same. When
we got into a fight we forgot to execute the movements
that make the art of war what it should be. Our officers
failed to maintain that tactical unity which is so neces-
sary for victory and so murderous in execution. Our
men exhibited only the fruits of training rather than its
methods. They went up at the last with great independ-
ence of initiative, and if they held together and heeded
their officers it was not because they remembered the
Regulations, but only because they had formed the habit
of doing so.

So, it was all wrong. We have not given the world
the lesson it was fairly entitled to and now we must take
a back seat and see some other nation exhibit the true
principles of war. Even eighteen hundred years of Chris-
tianity has not rubbed the old Adam entirely out. We
have missed and now we want to see some other boy
called up and made to see what he can do. All this rum-
pus in Europe with its Crete, its Fashoda and its anti-
agonisms in China ought to amount to something, and,
while we feel sore over our failure, it will be nuts to see
the others get sent down while we do the criticising.

Capt. E. B. Fuller, 7th U. S. Cav., has been presented
with a beautiful sword by the 2d Regiment of South Car-
olina Volunteers. The scabbard is handsomely decorated
with gold ornaments, and on the side is engraved the in-
scription of presentation. On the blade of the sword are
the names of the field and staff officers, the full staff
and the commissioned officers of every company being
named. Maj. Liscomb made the formal presentation, and
accompanying the sword was a letter from Col. W. Jones,
of the 2d Regiment, to Capt. Fuller, dated Savannah,
Ga., Oct. 24, which said: "My Dear Sir: Through the
Mayor of Columbia, and on behalf of the officers of the
2d South Carolina Volunteer Infantry, I have the honor
to present you with this sword as some slight token of
the esteem in which we hold you. To your uniform cour-
tesy, your executive ability and sound judgment, is due
in a large measure the successful organization of our
regiment—a task which at one time seemed well-nigh
hopeless. We will remember you for your kindness as
long as we live. Knowing you as we do, we feel assured
that this sword will never be drawn except in a righteous
cause, and that the hand which wields it will be that of
a noble, upright man and true soldier."

Brig. Gen. A. C. M. Pennington, commanding the De-
partment of the Gulf, which was formed in March of
this year from the States of South Carolina, Georgia,
Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, sub-
mits the first annual report of its affairs. It is largely
taken up with the distribution of troops to the various
posts, and their movements. Some of the latter are note-
worthy. In the 5th Cavalry Co. A marched 250 miles,
Nov. 1 to 16, 1897, in New Mexico; Co. C, 130 miles, 6
days; Co. D, 279 miles, 17 days; Co. F, 395 miles, 23
days; Co. G, 395 miles, 23 days; Co. H, 277 miles, 15
days. Battery K, 1st Artillery, marched 150 miles in 9
days. The longest infantry march was by the 23d, 195
miles. Two companies of the 1st Texas Volunteer Cav-
alry got into business very promptly, marching 124 miles
and 240 miles respectively, in May. The average distance
traveled by 45 commands from various posts in the pre-
liminary concentration in April and May was about 700
miles. On an average enlisted strength of 2,528 there
were 109 general courts martial, 883 summary and 49
garrison courts. Desertions numbered 69.

Chief Engr. Webster, of the Navy, is scheduled to de-
liver the first of the popular series of lectures before the
National Geographic Society on the 25th instant. The
subject chosen by Mr. Webster is Korea, "The Hermit
Nation," and the lecture will be illustrated by numerous
colored lantern slides from photographs taken by the lec-
turer during his recent cruise on the Asiatic Station.

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BARRACK BUILDING IN PORTO RICO.

The story of sickness that comes from every point of the field of military operations is one of the extraordinary developments of this war. In Porto Rico, which was supposed to offer healthy sites for the location of troops, we have a report of nearly two thousand men in the hospitals. The sufferings of the Army around Santiago are well known and the wasting fever was not confined to our men, but affected the Spaniards as well, both before and after the surrender. After a year or two of life in Cuba they seem to be no more fever proof than our men who were thrown suddenly upon the risks of the climate. There is no reason to accuse our commanders of indifference to their prisoners, who seem to have been disposed in a good camp and afforded as much comfort as our own men had. In fact the sickness of his Army was one of the causes that disposed Gen. Toral to surrender.

There must be a reason why Spanish troops who had lived in Eastern Cuba for a year without any known record of severe sickness succumbed so suddenly to the fever and that reason will probably be found in the fact that their sickness followed the opening of intrenchments just as did ours. There are places in hot climates where the stirring of the soil is simply deadly. Hong Kong is one of them, and the losses of British regiments there were frightful until the cause was found. Now we believe it is the rule at Hong Kong to make no use of a new barracks or police station for two years after it is built. The soldiers are not allowed to house themselves on new made ground.

At Santiago the conditions were remarkably severe, for the trenches were wet and the Army was poorly supplied with clothing and camp outfit, but even under more favorable circumstances of climate we fear the troops would have suffered from the necessity of digging and immediately occupying the trenches. Such necessities belong to the period of active campaigning and cannot be avoided then, but we seem to be making a serious mistake in another direction and one that is perhaps preventable. No one not born to the climate can safely sleep on the ground in the wet season in such countries as Cuba and Porto Rico. It is reported that lumber is so scarce in Porto Rico that the men are housed in tents with mud floors, a fact that in itself is enough to account for the fever.

The danger of stirring up the soil in Cuba is fully recognized by General Wood, who, report says, has devised a scheme of street improvement and underground sewerage, but he will not make an attempt to put it in practice until the rainy season is over. He fears the effect of digging up the streets, and will not do anything until the cool, dry weather of autumn and winter will minimize the danger from overturning the earth.

We may as well accept immediately the lesson to be learned from the experience of foreigners in countries like China and not insist upon being taught by our own losses and discomfort. It is a fundamental rule there that no one can with safety sleep within nine feet of the ground. Malarial fever is sure to follow such exposure and we must build barracks that prevent it. It should be easy with modern engineering appliances to provide at once quarters where our troops will have the best protection and we should not hesitate to incur, if necessary, a large expenditure for this purpose in Porto Rico because prevention at whatever cost is cheaper than a heavy sick list.

With a few hundred Phoenix columns of sufficient height, iron beams on them to carry thin arches protected by corrugated iron underneath or other light construction of a similar kind, and the whole covered with concrete, a platform can be laid over three or four acres without forbidding expense of construction. On it barracks can be built in any style desired, and such buildings as the men want for day use. Officers should not be allowed to live in bungalows, but be provided with two-story houses. As for the barracks, the only disturbance of the natural surface would be at the points where piers were laid for the iron columns and if the whole surface were covered immediately with broken stone the danger would be minimized.

Whatever method may be adopted, we may be certain that disaster will follow neglect to provide some plan to meet the deadly results of living over freshly dug soil, or sleeping on the steaming ground in any of our new possessions. They are all alike in this respect and the Army engineers will do well to study plans at once for neutralizing in some thorough manner the dangers they are known to present. Prevention is infinitely cheaper than cure.

MORE POWERFUL MONITORS.

Instructions have been issued by the Navy Department for the immediate suspension of all work on the four new monitors contracted for in September and distributed between the firms submitting the lowest bids. It is the purpose of the Navy Board of Bureau Chiefs to redesign these vessels entirely and make them formidable ships with double the fighting efficiency the present plans contemplate. The single-turret design has been much criticized, and the complaint that the new ships were far from being equal to the old double-turret monitors now in service suggested a reopening of the subject, especially as the bids were well within the appropriation of Congress. At a meeting of the Bureau Chiefs Nov. 2, it was decided that if it is shown to be feasible to practically double the offensive and defensive powers of the monitors; the present contracts be annulled and the vessels re-designed throughout. Calculations made show that in order to give an additional turret it will be necessary to increase the displacement of the ships about 1,000 tons, or advance it from 2,700 to nearly 4,000 and bring the new ships approximately of the same effective strength as the Amphitrite and Terror. Lewis Nixon, of Elizabethport, who has contracted to build one of the monitors, was before the Board with figures and plans for monitors 1,200 tons larger than that he agreed to construct, and is willing to develop such a ship if authority is given. He has suggested a change in battery power which meets with approval and will be applied to the new vessels if no obstacles are found in the way of re-designing. Even with a greatly increased displacement it would not be practicable to mount four twelve-inch guns, the present design calling for two twelves in the single turrets. Estimates of weights incident to the design indicate that the heaviest guns that can be carried are ten-inch and in making the change it is the purpose of the authorities to mount this caliber in couples fore and aft in the two turrets. The Hichborn defective front design will be adopted, the freeboard increased probably two inches, and the speed advanced a knot or more. As outlined at present the new vessels will have much greater length, greater beam and draw a foot more water. Constructor Hichborn states that in fighting power they will be very nearly twice as effective as the single-turret monitors that were contracted for last month.

WAR RECORD OF RUSSELL A. ALGER.

We have had inquiries from time to time concerning the military record of Russell A. Alger, now Secretary of War, which appear to be based upon the supposition that there is something to be discovered to his discredit. An examination of the 112 volumes of the Records of the Rebellion shows a large number of references to the service of Gen. Alger, all of which are complimentary. The nearest approach to censure is in a report stating that "Col. Alger" was so eager in the pursuit of a routed enemy that "with pardonable zeal," he went a mile beyond the limits fixed for him.

Gen. Alger entered the service as an enlisted man in a regiment of Michigan Volunteers, and was in June, 1865, brevetted a Major General of Volunteers. His gallant service on a particular occasion at Booneville, Ky., is described by Gen. Sheridan in his "Personal Memoirs," Vol. I, pp. 160-164. It was, as Gen. Sheridan says, "the quick and desperate work that is usually imposed on a forlorn hope," and materially assisted in making a success of one of the most brilliant actions of the war, where Sheridan by taking desperate chances triumphed over a force, estimated at 5,000 men, Sheridan's force being only 917. Alger made a fierce attack on the rear of this force with only ninety mounted men, and by prompt action helped to throw them into such confusion that they fled in disorder before Sheridan's front attack. This in brief is the story as Sheridan tells it. In his official report at the time, July 1, 1862, Gen. Sheridan calls attention to Alger's "great gallantry," and says: "I directed Capt. Alger, with two companies of the 2d Iowa and two companies of my own regiment, to charge them in the rear. This was handsomely done."

Gen. Alger subsequently commanded the 5th Michigan Cavalry, and was wounded in the Gettysburg campaign. His regiment participated in the several charges made at Gettysburg July 4. In March, 1864, he was a special commissioner from the War Department in connection with the President's amnesty proclamation. Sept. 19, 1863, Gen. Kilpatrick reports that the enemy "was repulsed by Col. Alger of the 5th Michigan, he leading the advance, Oct. 24, 1863. Gen. Custer reports Alger as conducting a charge "daring in the extreme." Sheridan reported, June 16, 1864, that Alger took part in the cavalry engagement of June 12, which he describes as "by far the most brilliant one of the present campaign." He describes Col. Alger's regiment as "gallantly charging down the Gordonsville Road, capturing 1,500 horses and about 800 men, but they were finally surrounded and had to give them up." This, as Gen. Torbert explains, in his report, was due to the embarrassment the regiment suffered in taking care of so much captured property. Though they were surrounded most of the regiment came in. "Col. Alger, with a few men, gallantly cut their way through a column of the enemy to our lines that afternoon."

ly cut their way through a column of the enemy to our lines that afternoon."

Col. Alger was also in the famous fight in which Gen. J. E. B. Stuart was killed. Of this fight Gen. Custer says in his official report of the operations of May 11, 1864: "The edge of the wood nearest to my front was held by the enemy's dismounted men, who poured a heavy fire into my lines until the 5th and 6th Michigan were ordered to dismount and drive the enemy from his position, which they did in the most gallant manner, led by Col. Alger, of the 5th, and Maj. Kidd, of the 6th." In his report Col. Alger says: "Although this campaign has been a severe and fatiguing one, the regiment has not lost the service of a man from disease." In the roster of the Army of the Potomac, Jan. 31, 1864, Col. Alger is reported in command of the 2d Brigade, Kilpatrick's Division, Sheridan's Cavalry Corps. He subsequently commanded the 1st Brigade on duty picketing the left of Grant's Army. He is mentioned as taking part in the operations in Northwestern Virginia in the fall of 1864.

Gen. Alger while in the service was charged on one occasion with absents himself from his command in Washington without obtaining proper leave of absence from his superior officer. The facts were that, while very ill, Gen. Alger was sent to the hospital at Annapolis from Harper's Ferry, by order of Dr. Wooster, the Surgeon of General Custer's Brigade, and that he never knew that there was any intimation that he was reported absent without leave until 1888. The affidavit of Dr. Wooster that Gen. Alger was sent by him is on file in the War Department. In this affidavit Dr. Wooster says that if any one is to blame he himself is that person. The large number of officers coming from Santiago sent by the Surgeons could just as properly be charged with absence without leave in the same manner. Gen. Wheeler calling the attention of the Secretary of War to that fact, cited it as a case exactly like Gen. Alger's case, and an order was issued by the War Department legalizing such leaves of absence. This was always a custom during the late war, and is being constantly done through this war.

APPROACH OF CONGRESS.

Now that Congress will shortly assemble and a session begins which may have to deal with problems of importance to the military and naval establishments, it is of deep import to know what the high officials propose recommending to correct certain existing evils, to enlarge the strength of each service, and to better their conditions. That Congress must deal liberally with the Army and Navy at this session is recognized by the President, whose opinions on what should be done will be set forth forcibly and at length in his annual message. The heroic deeds of the Navy and the valor and courage of the Army will be ample themes for treatment and reference with the recommendations that will be forthcoming in the President's message. He has scarcely begun its preparation, but enough is known of what data he has gathered for his information to justify the assertion that he will ask for an increase in the standing Army, liberal appropriations for coast defenses, and a much larger Navy. He will compare the duties devolving upon the Army and Navy now with the new colonies attached to those required one year ago, and he will emphasize the advisability of prompt measures to afford the desired increase. Secretary Long, although a man who at heart has never advocated a large Navy, realizes that the expansion of the country's responsibilities requires a more formidable fleet than the country now possesses, and will therefore in his annual report urge that provision be made for adding to our floating strength. He will also recommend that a large number of additional seamen be authorized; more money appropriated for reserve guns, additional drydocks established, and facilities for repair work increased at navy yards. Secretary Alger will have many important recommendations to make in the interest of the Army, but until the reports of the Department Chiefs are received, he will hardly begin an outline of his report. The reports of the heads of the Army and Navy Departments this year will be of more than usual interest and their influence with Congress is likely to be greater than such reports usually have.

Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U. S. V., commanding the Department of the Colorado, says in his annual report that since the last report the State of Wyoming has been added to the Department of the Colorado. Though the requirements of war service depleted some of the garrisons, Forts Grant, Huachuca, Apache and Du Chesne were left with full strength. Forts Russell, Logan, Bayard, Wingate, Douglas and Washakie were reduced temporarily. Fortunately nothing occurred to call for the use of troops except a little field service from Huachuca following reports of trouble with the Papajo Indians and Mexicans across the border. The detail of officers to the field left the posts without a sufficient number of officers for duty and Gen. Sumner does those who remained only justice when he says: "Those left behind who were compelled to do more than double duty deserve great credit for the energy displayed and the faithful performance of all required of them and whether at the front or in garrison, the real character of the American soldier, the enlisted man, could not have been more clearly demonstrated." A railroad having been completed to San Carlos, Ariz., Gen. Sumner considers that the need of a garrison there exists no longer.

Quarters for eight torpedo boats will be arranged in the Brooklyn Navy Yard where they will be hauled up out of water and stored in sheds after repairs are made. Similar sheds will be built at the Boston yards.

THE AUXILIARY NAVAL FORCE.

REPORT OF CAPT. J. R. BARTLETT, U. S. N., RETIRED.

The history of the Mosquito Flotilla, a happily chosen descriptive term which Captain Bartlett adopts, is significant of our grievous lack of preparation for war when we were threatened with hostilities. Congress passed an act providing for the organization in May, but it had been thought necessary to prepare this means of defence earlier. Commander Horace Elmer, U. S. N., had been directed as early as March to confer with State authorities and plan for the use of their Naval Militia, select vessels and do all other preparatory work. In April it was found that active steps to carry out his plans could not be taken because the President had no authority to act until war was declared and accordingly the joint resolution of May 26 was passed to enable him to call out the Naval Militia for service out of the country. Just as war was declared the death of Commander Elmer robbed the service of his valuable aid, and Rear Admiral Henry Erben was assigned to the task.

As the Naval Militia had no national character, the only service expected from them had been the manning of coast defence vessels and coast signal work, but the exigencies of the war compelled the Government to use them beyond the coast.

Organizations of Naval Militia existed in January, 1898, in fifteen States, aggregating 3,703 petty officers and enlisted men, and about 200 commissioned officers. Just prior to the war organizations were officially recognized in two additional States, and provisional organizations were formed in two others. They responded heartily to the call of the Department, even before authority of law had been obtained. "The responses were prompt and satisfactory and showed the patriotic spirit of the Naval Militia," says Captain Bartlett. "For the first time in the history of the Navy, professional men, business men, and men of leisure and of the highest education were brought into the lower ratings, and from the reports which have come incidentally to my notice it appears that they served with great intelligence and enthusiasm, and after a short experience made good men-of-war, although they had had little or no training as seagoing sailors and exhibited some of the lack of knowledge of the care of property and themselves that is common to all Volunteers."

When the war broke out the coast line had been divided into districts, each under the command of an officer of the Navy. At first the officers commissioned for temporary service were not examined, with exception of those on the Yankee, but as they were to receive the same rank and pay as the officers of the Navy examinations were instituted and carried through rapidly. When mustered in officers and men were sent to the nearest receiving ship or station, from which details were drawn when needed. By this step an orderly system of manning the ships as they were put in commission was established. Ten yachts and five tugs were purchased at a cost of \$593,500 and the following vessels suited for service in southern waters were detached on June 30, namely, the Governor Russell, East Boston, Apache, Viking, Sylvia, and (later) Potomac and Kanawha. These were given commanding officers from the Navy. The vigor with which the work was pressed is shown in the following account of the condition of the auxiliary service after six weeks of organization:

"At the beginning of July the organization of the Auxiliary Naval Force included Rear Admiral Henry Erben, U. S. N., retired, as chief, with headquarters at 39 Whitehall street, New York. Attached to his staff were a Medical Inspector, a Surgeon, an Assistant Surgeon, a Pay Inspector, an Assistant Paymaster, six Chief Engineers, two Naval Constructors and two Lieutenants. The lighthouse inspectors were acting as assistants to the chief in the various districts. Seventeen vessels were then being put in commission, for the complements of which Admiral Erben estimated that 73 officers and 500 men were necessary. It was contemplated putting four more monitors in commission. Twelve hundred men had been enlisted and sent to receiving ships or stations. Seventy-seven officers from the Naval Militia had been nominated for commissions and sixty-four had been commissioned. Only sixteen vessels on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts were actually in commission, including five receiving ships and seven old monitors. The remaining four vessels were at Navy Yards being prepared for service. On Saturday, July 9, forty-four days after the signing of the joint resolution, Captain Bartlett was ordered to relieve Rear Admiral Erben and assume the duties of chief of the United States Auxiliary Naval Force, with headquarters at the Navy Department." The men all wanted to go to the field of active operations about Cuba and "several hundred men enlisted from the Naval Militia were sent to Cuban waters from Key West and distributed among the vessels of the first and second squadrons of the North Atlantic fleet, where they saw actual warfare at Santiago in the battle which resulted in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron. Our naval successes, and the situation of the war in the latter part of July, made any further increase of the force unnecessary, and the Department determined not to issue any more commissions or make any more enlistments."

At first the Pacific Auxiliary Force was a distinct organization, under the command of Admiral J. N. Miller, but it was placed under Capt. Bartlett's orders and organized as a district, and Lieut. W. E. Gunn, U. S. N., who entered the service from the California Naval Militia, was appointed assistant in charge. The four Revenue cutters attached to this district patrolled the coast from San Francisco to Alaska, in order to protect the treasure-laden vessels from the Klondike gold fields.

At its maximum strength, after detaching the seven vessels above named, the Auxiliary Naval Force consisted of forty-one vessels, distributed in eight Atlantic and one Pacific District. The organization of its personnel was: J. R. Bartlett, Captain U. S. N., retired, chief; Herbert L. Satterlee, Lieutenant U. S. N., chief of staff; Henry W. Fitch, Chief Engineer U. S. N., retired, fleet engineer; Warren L. Sawyer, Assistant Paymaster U. S. N.; commissioned in the naval service from the Naval Militia, Lieutenant Commander, 1; Lieutenants, 56; Lieutenants (J. G.), 44; Ensigns, 95; Surgeons, 19; Paymasters, 14; Engineers, 21; Mates, 13; a total of 263 officers, and there were enlisted 3,832 men from the same source. The officers furnished their own uniforms and side arms and the men came into the service armed, uniformed and equipped.

Captain Bartlett speaks in very high terms of the conduct of his subordinates and the importance of their service. He says: "The officers and men of the Navy have cause for sincere thankfulness that the Naval Militia existed during the war with Spain. Its officers and men have cheerfully and patiently endured the monotonous and often uninteresting duties connected with shore stations and the coast defence. They put aside whatever ideas they might naturally have had of more active service at the front, and have filled many humble and arduous posts in the Navy Yards, on receiving ships and even in the offices of the Department. In this way many officers and men of the service were freed from these employments and given a chance for experience at the front in actual warfare, an experience which every

officer and man who enters the service covets, no matter from what source he entered it. It must have been a most gratifying disappointment to those critics in the service who feared that in time of war the officers of the Naval Militia would be tenacious of their rank in the State service and overconfident as to their abilities, to see the manner in which they disregarded their titles and accepted commissions of the lower grades, often performing under them work requiring the highest ability. Of the three Captains of the Naval Militia in the United States, one was given the grade of Lieutenant Commander, owing to his long and honorable record in the Navy, and the other two were commissioned as Lieutenants. Of the commanding officers of battalions, none were given a higher grade than that of Lieutenant, and some not higher than Lieutenant, junior grade. It must be remembered that all of these men left good positions and incomes and that their presence in the service was the only thing that enabled many Regular officers to get to the front. As an evidence of the assistance that the Naval Militia has been to the Navy, I would cite the instance of one of the officers who was assigned to duty in the Department at the outbreak of the war, and who was enabled to have a command owing to the exertions of an officer of the Naval Militia in getting an appropriation from which several vessels were purchased. It was a coincidence that, while this Regular officer was absent at the front, his duties were performed for a time by the very officer who had secured the appropriation.

"When it is considered that the Naval Militia put its men promptly in the service when they were most needed, and that no time or money had to be spent in arming, uniforming or equipping them, it is apparent that the country realized the full benefit of the appropriations which have been made during the past six years and of the services which have been rendered by the Department in drilling and instructing them. The most casual investigation of the subject shows that the State Naval Militias are popular and efficient organizations of the State service in almost all the States in which they exist. In my opinion, the policy of the Department in carrying out the wise provisions made by Congress to foster and develop the Naval Militias of the States should be continued in the future. The success of those organizations which have received the best support from their respective States shows that the efforts of the Department should be directed to encouraging and raising the standard of those located in States less able to provide for their naval forces."

Capt. Bartlett does not approve of using the Naval Militia to augment the crews of bluejackets on fighting ships or furnish entire complements of officers and men to auxiliary cruisers. There should be a United States Naval Reserve, composed of proper material. The Naval Militia has a distinct and important function to perform in the second line of defence, but only a certain proportion of them have had enough experience at sea to be fitted to enter a real Naval Reserve.

Capt. Bartlett commends highly the services of Lieutenant Herbert L. Satterlee, U. S. N., chief of staff; Lieutenant J. C. Sutherland, U. S. N.; Lieut. John W. Weeks, U. S. N., and Lieutenant Commander J. W. Miller, U. S. N.

NUMBER OF VESSELS IN THE U. S. NAVY.

Regular Navy.	
First-class battleships	12
Second-class battleships	1
Armored cruisers	2
Armored ram	1
Double-turreted monitors	6
Iron single-turret monitors	13
Steel single-turret monitors	4
Protected cruisers	13
Protected cruisers sheathed with wood	2
Unprotected cruisers	3
Gunboats	9
Light-draft gunboats	3
Composite gunboats	6
Training ship (Naval Academy)	1
Special class	1
Torpedo-boat destroyers	10
Steel torpedo boats	35
Wood torpedo boat	1
Submarine torpedo boat	1
Iron cruising vessels	5
Wooden cruising vessels	8
Sailing vessels	6
Tugs	14
Wooden steam vessels unfit for sea service	11
Wooden sailing vessels unfit for sea service	6
Captured in Spanish-American war	8
Total number of vessels in Regular Navy	189

Auxiliary Navy.

Merchant vessels converted into auxiliary cruisers	11
Converted yachts	28
Converted tugs	27
Steamers converted into colliers	19
Special classes	17
Revenue cutters	15
Lighthouse tenders	4
United States Fish Commission	2
Total number of vessels in Auxiliary Navy	123

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. AND W.—You will find in the Army and Navy Journal of Oct. 22, 1898, page 187, an article on our enlisted strength abroad, which, we think, will answer your questions. The Navy at the beginning of the war numbered 12,500 men, its full strength. There were taken in 4,500 naval reserves, and all the remainder were enlisted. As the total strength on Aug. 15 was 24,122 men, about 8,000 were enlisted outside of the reserves. These figures are from accurate tables of the enlisting bureau of the Navigation Bureau.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Colonel Seward was Colonel of the 9th Regt. until it was mustered in the United States service, when he was brevetted Brigadier General and retired. Col. G. J. Greene was commissioned Colonel of the 9th Regt. of Infantry, New York Volunteers, not National Guard. This information is from the office of the Adjutant General.

J. W. W. asks: Did not the 71st Regt., National Guard, cease to exist as a National Guard regiment when they enlisted as Volunteers. Answer.—Yes. (2) When they are mustered out are the men legally bound to return to the National Guard. Answer.—Yes, such of them as have not completed their service. Is there at present any 71st Regiment National Guard? Answer.—No, but there is a 71st organized to take its place. (3) Did Governor Black give the New York regiments a furlough as long as they were in the service of the United States? Answer.—Yes.

J. W. A.—The Confederate ram was not seriously injured in her fight with the monitor on March 8 and 9, 1862. She was blown up by order of her commander near Craney Island in the Elizabeth River, Va.

F. H. W.—There will be a vacancy at Annapolis, from the 20th District of New York, in 1901. The 29th is now vacant at West Point.

G. H. L.—Chief Trumpeter wears for chevrons three bars and an arc of one bar with a bugle of pattern worn on caps, in the center; a Principal Musician three bars and a bugle.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.
Commandant U. S. Marine Corps—Col. Chas. Heywood.

NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 28.—Capt. J. B. Bartlett, retired, detached as Chief of Auxiliary Naval Force, Oct. 31, and home.

Comdr. W. H. Reeder, to command the St. Mary's Nov. 1.

Comdr. C. S. Sperry, from the Navy Yard, New York, Nov. 10, and to command the Yorktown.

Lieut. C. M. Knepper, to the St. Mary's Nov. 1, as Executive Officer.

Lieut. F. A. Wilner, from the Monadnock to home and wait orders.

Lieut. C. E. Fox, from command of the Morris, when put out of commission, and to the Monadnock per steamer of Nov. 19.

Lieut. S. Morgan, from the Olympia to home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. P. Niblack, from command of the Winslow when put out of commission and to the Olympia, per steamer Nov. 19.

Ensign C. A. Brand, from the Winslow when put out of commission and to the Machias.

Ensign J. S. Doddridge, from the Boston to home and wait orders.

Ensign H. H. Hough, from the Morris and to the Boston, per steamer of Nov. 19.

P. A. Surg. L. W. Sprattling, from Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Nov. 10, and to Naval Hospital, Yokohama, per steamer of Nov. 19.

P. A. Surg. J. Stoughton, from Naval Hospital, Yokohama, and to Asiatic Station.

P. A. Surg. N. J. Blackwood, to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Nov. 10.

Asst. Engr. L. T. Gibbs, from Navy Yard, New York, and home.

Chaplain R. E. Steele, to Naval Hospital, New York, for treatment.

Chaplain J. P. Childwick, granted leave for two months, with permission to leave the United States.

Gunner C. B. Babson, from the Monterey to home and wait orders.

Asst. Gunner J. Donald, from the Independence and to the Monterey per steamer of Nov. 19.

OCT. 29.—Lieut. Comdr. S. C. Paine, to examination before Board of Medical Survey, Washington, Nov. 1, and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Perkins, from the Monadnock to home and wait orders.

Lieut. W. M. Crose, from the Wheeling to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. Strauss, from the Cushing when put out of commission and to the Lancaster.

Lieut. C. P. Eaton, to the Branch Hydrographic Office, New York, as Assistant to Officer in charge. Unexpired sick leave revoked.

Lieut. H. W. Harrison, to office of Naval Intelligence.

Lieut. J. T. Bootes, from the Wilmington and home.

Lieut. H. L. Satterlee, from headquarters Coast Signal Service and home.

Lieut. A. McCrackin, to the Monadnock as Executive Officer, per steamer Nov. 19.

Lieut. R. L. Russell, order of 24th detaching from the New Orleans, to home and wait orders, modified so that he is authorized to delay proceeding home, after duty on Court of Inquiry is completed.

Ensign T. A. Kearney, order of 25th, detaching from Vixen and ordering to Adams, modified so that he is authorized to delay two weeks reporting Adams.

Ensign C. M. Tozer, from the Wheeling as W. and D.

Ensign W. R. Gherardi, from the Indiana and immediately to San Juan via Solace.

Chief Engr. W. B. Dunning, retired Oct. 29, Section 1453.

Surg. F. W. F. Wieber, to Naval Station, San Juan, via Solace.

Surg. E. H. Green, from Naval Dispensary, Washington, and to Headquarters Marine Corps.

Asst. Surg. A. G. Grunwell, from Marine Headquarters, Washington, and to the New Orleans.

A. N. Constr. H. A. Evans, from Bureau of Construction and Repair, Nov. 7, and to Crescent Shipyard, Elizabethport, N. J.

Naval Cadet D. F. Boyd, Jr., from the Cushing when put out of commission and to the Brooklyn.

Sailmaker C. E. Tallman, retired Oct. 29, Section 1453.

Mate F. A. McGregor, from the Constellation, and to Navy Yard, Washington, in connection with Gunner Class.

Acting Gunner Patrick Hill, appointed Oct. 29, on the Concord.

OCT. 31.—Lieut. T. W. Ryan, from command of the Peoria and to command the Rodgers at once.

Lieut. J. L. Jayne, from the Rodgers and immediately to command the Peoria.

Lieut. H. A. Wiley, to St. Mary's.

Pay Dir. C. Schenck, retired, from Naval Home to home and settle accounts.

Pay Insp. R. P. Lisle, to Naval Home, Nov. 10.

Paymaster T. S. Thompson, to Boston, Nov. 7, for examination for promotion, then home and wait orders.

P. A. Engr. J. B. Patton, from the Brooklyn and to the Massachusetts.

P. A. Engr. J. H. Mittendorf, from the Massachusetts to home.

Carpenter O. H. Hilton, from the Boston to home and wait orders.

Asst. Carpenter W. Boone, from Navy Yard, Mare Island, and to the Boston, per steamer Nov. 19.

Paymaster Clerk M. J. O'Brien, appointed on nomination of Pay Insp. W. W. Woodhull, for duty at Naval Station, San Juan.

NOV. 1.—Comdr. C. H. Stockton to assume duties as President Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Lieut. Comdr. C. K. Curtis, to Navy Yard, Norfolk, immediately.

Lieut. J. A. Shearman, order of Oct. 6, detaching him from the Katalina and ordering home and wait orders, modified so as to delay proceeding home till Nov. 20, 1898.

Ensign M. D. Monroe, when discharged from treatment at hospital, Boston, to home and granted sick leave for two months.

Ensign D. W. Knox, from the Independence and ordered immediately to the Yorktown when ready for commissioning.

Ensign D. W. Wurtsbaugh, from the Independence and ordered to the Yorktown when ready for commissioning.

Naval Cadet R. N. Marble, Jr., from the Gloucester to the Brooklyn.

Naval Cadet G. L. Smith, from the Gloucester to the Texas.

Naval Cadet G. L. Smith, when discharged from treatment at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, to the Yorktown.

Med. Insp. N. M. Ferabee, promoted to Medical Inspector with relative rank of Commander, Sept. 2.

Pay Dir. T. T. Caswell, to additional duty to take up accounts of the Gloucester.

P. A. Paymr. E. W. Bonaffon, promoted P. A. Paymaster with relative rank of Lieutenant (J. G.), March 15, 1898.

P. A. Paymr. J. H. Merriam, promoted P. A. Paymaster with relative rank of Lieutenant (J. G.), June 15, 1898.

Asst. Paymr. F. K. Perkins, from the Independence and ordered immediately to the Yorktown when ready for commissioning.

P. A. Paymr. J. Fyffe, promoted to relative rank of Lieutenant (J. G.), from March 30, 1898.

Asst. Paymr. A. Brown, from the Gloucester to home and settle accounts.

P. A. Paymr. J. J. Cheatham, from the Wilmington and to Navy Yard, New York, as Assistant General Storekeeper.

Asst. Paymr. J. W. Morse, to the Wilmington, immediately.

Asst. Engr. K. G. Castleman, from the Newark to home.

P. A. Engr. W. H. McGinn, to works of Harlan & Hollingsworth, Nov. 10, as Assistant Inspector of Machinery; to duty as Inspector of Machinery when present Inspector is detached.

Chief Engr. R. Potts, retired, from Columbian Iron Works, Nov. 10, to home.

P. A. Engr. D. C. Redgrave, to additional duty as Inspector of Machinery at Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, Md.

Chief Engr. F. C. Bieg, promoted Chief Engineer with rank of Lieutenant, Oct. 11.

P. A. Engr. F. D. Terry, from the Gloucester and to Navy Yard, League Island.
Asst. Engr. I. T. Cooper, sick leave extended three months.
Paymaster's Clerk C. B. Loebenthal, appointment to assist to settle accounts on the Celtic on the nomination of Pay Insp. Woodhull, retired, revoked.
Carpenter J. T. S. Miller, appointed from Feb. 1, 1896, on the Newark.
Carpenter G. W. A. Bailey, appointed from Sept. 28, 1897, on the Indiana.

NOV. 2.—Lieut. Comdr. S. Hubbard, retired, order of Oct. 21, detaching from Navy Yard, New York, and ordering home, modified so as when detached he will continue his duties as Prize Commissioner for the Eastern District of New York.
Ensign J. H. Bower, from the Resolute to home.
P. A. Surg. E. P. Stone, to the Naval Dispensary, Nov. 10.

P. A. Engr. F. M. Bennett, orders of Aug. 30 and Sept. 12, modified; on arrival home is placed on waiting orders, instead of to duty in charge of the Mechanical and Electrical Departments of U. S. Exhibit, Paris.

NOV. 3.—Comdr. E. P. Wood, from the Petrel, and ordered home in United States and placed on waiting orders.
Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Cornwell to command the Petrel, per steamer of Nov. 19.

Ensign L. L. Rand, from the Leonidas to home.
Surg. V. C. B. Means, to Marine Recruiting Rendezvous, San Francisco, and special duty attending officers of Navy and Marine Corps.

P. A. Paymr. H. E. Blasco, to Navy Yard, Norfolk, as Assistant General Storekeeper.
Paymr. T. J. Cowie from torpedo station, and to continue duties at training station, Newport, R. I.

Paymr. S. R. Colbourn, to torpedo station, Newport, Dec. 1.
Asst. Engr. H. T. Powell, to the Detroit.
Chaplain J. B. Frazier, to the Adams immediately.

Chaplain F. Thompson, from the Adams, and granted leave for three months.
Sailmaker W. Redstone, retired, detached from the Independence and ordered home.

Paymaster's Clerk J. C. Palmer, appointment on the San Francisco on nomination of Pay Insp. R. P. Lisle, revoked Nov. 8.
Paymaster's Clerk J. C. Palmer, appointed on nomination of Pay Insp. R. P. Lisle for duty at the Naval Home, Philadelphia.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Lieut. J. C. Sutherland and Ensign E. T. Hoopes, honorably discharged Nov. 3.
Lieut. R. H. Miner, Lieut. (J. G.) T. H. Gignallatt, Naval Cadet L. G. Miller, Mate J. M. Murray, Asst. Engr. J. E. Johnson, Jr., honorably discharged Nov. 1.

Lieuts. J. W. Bostick, J. H. Colwell, J. W. Weeks, W. H. Stayton, Ensign F. H. Silvers, Asst. Engr. R. E. Bruckner and Mate J. O'Brien, honorably discharged, Oct. 28.
Asst. Engrs. D. J. Jenkins and F. J. Borie, honorably discharged, Oct. 28.

Asst. Engrs. McC. Pate, J. F. Morris, T. Dimon, C. H. Treadwell, honorably discharged, Oct. 31.
Lieut. W. H. Elliott, Ensign J. F. Tatem, Naval Cadet G. D. Montgomery, P. A. Engrs. W. H. Badlam, F. W. Roller, W. Goodman, honorably discharged, Oct. 31.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 27.—1st Lieut. L. C. Lucas, detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to report to Commandant, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., as officer detailed to command detachment of Marines en route to San Juan de Porto Rico via U. S. S. Solace, as a garrison at the Naval Station, San Juan, Porto Rico.

2d Lieut. L. M. Gulick, detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to duty with the garrison en route to Naval Station, San Juan, Porto Rico.
2d Lieut. P. M. Bannon, detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to command Marine Guard, U. S. S. Lancaster.

1st Lieut. L. H. Moses, detached from U. S. S. Lancaster, and granted leave of absence for six weeks.
Capt. T. C. Prince, A. Q. M., granted leave of absence for ten days from the 6th inst.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

OCT. 28.—3d Lieut. J. F. Hottel, from the Dallas to the Onondaga.
3d Lieut. O. G. Haines, granted fifteen days leave.
1st Asst. Engr. H. U. Butler granted twenty days leave.

OCT. 29.—2d Lieut. E. P. Berthoff, granted an extension of leave for five days.
Chief Engr. J. A. Severns, detached from the Hamilton and placed on waiting orders.

OCT. 31.—R. M. Sturdevant, commissioned 2d Lieutenant, vice H. L. Peckham, resigned.
NOV. 1.—Chief Engr. E. J. Noonan, granted thirty days leave.

The resignation of 2d Asst. Engr. D. W. Blake accepted, to take effect Oct. 25.
NOV. 2.—2d Lieut. D. F. A. de Otto, granted four days leave.

The Revenue Cutter Manning made the run from Baltimore to San Juan, Porto Rico, in five days and two hours, and arrived in season to participate in the ceremonies at the "flag raising" on Oct. 18. Capt. C. F. Shoemaker, Chief of Division, Revenue Cutter Service, together with the officers of the vessel, received a warm welcome on arrival at San Juan. The Manning is one of the largest and finest vessels of the Revenue Cutter fleet, and under the command of Capt. F. M. Munger, her present commander, gained an enviable record for efficiency during the war with Spain.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Adml. W. T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief.
Commo. J. W. Philip, commanding N. A. Station temporarily.
AMPHITRITE, Capt. C. J. Barclay. At Boston, Mass.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Victor Blue. At Manzanillo. Address care Navy Department.
BROOKLYN, Capt. F. A. Cook. Navy Yard, New York.

CASTINE, Comdr. R. M. Berry. Boston, Mass.
CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball. At San Juan. Address care Navy Department.
CINCINNATI, Capt. C. M. Chester. At Calmanera. Address Navy Department.

DETROIT, Comdr. J. H. Dayton. Boston, Mass.
HIST, Lieut. L. Young. At Santiago, Cuba. Address care Navy Department.
INDIANA, Capt. H. C. Taylor. At Navy Yard, New York.

LEBANON (Collier), Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Forse. At Washington, D. C. Address there.
LEONIDAS (Collier), Comdr. W. I. Moore. En route to Navy Yard, Norfolk. Address there.

MACHIAS, Comdr. L. C. Logan. Portsmouth, N. H.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. W. W. Mead. At Boston. Address Boston, Mass.
MARIETTA, Comdr. F. M. Symonds. At Gibraltar. Address care Navy Department.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Nicoll Ludlow. New York.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. G. A. Converse. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MAFLOWER, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. W. Maynard. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NEWARK, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At San Juan. Coming north. Address Tompkinsville, N. Y.

NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. F. E. Chadwick. At Tompkinsville, N. Y.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. W. M. Folger. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.
POMPEY, Comdr. J. M. Miller. En route to Washington. Address Washington, D. C.

POTOMAC, Lieut. J. E. Craven. At Santiago. Address care Navy Department.
PRINCETON, Comdr. C. H. West. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

RESOLUTE, Comdr. J. G. Eaton. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

SANDOVAL, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Guantanamo. Address care Navy Department.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Turner. At Matanzas. Address care Navy Department.

SOUTHERY, Comdr. W. Goodwin. At Calmanera. Address care Navy Department.
TEXAS, Capt. C. D. Sigbee. At Tompkinsville. Will go to Navy Yard. Address Navy Yard, New York.

TOPEKA, Comdr. W. S. Cowles. En route to Havana. Address care Navy Department.

SQUADRON FOR SPECIAL SERVICE.

Capt. A. S. Barker, Senior Officer.

ARABENDA (Collier), Lieut. Comdr. M. B. Buford. At Bahia. Address care Navy Department.
CASSIUS, Comdr. S. W. Verry. Arrived Bahia, Brazil. Address care Navy Department.

CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. N. J. K. Patch. Arrived Bahia. En route to Pacific coast. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
IOWA, Capt. S. W. Terry. Arrived at Bahia Nov. 1. All well as per cable to Army and Navy Journal. En route to Pacific coast. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS, Lieut. N. T. Houston. En route to Pacific coast. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
JUSTIN (Collier), Comdr. W. L. Field. Arrived at Bahia. Address care Navy Department.

OREGON, Capt. A. S. Barker. Arrived at Bahia Nov. 1. All well as per cable to Army and Navy Journal. En route to Pacific coast. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
SCINDIA (Collier), Comdr. E. W. Watson. Arrived at Bahia. En route to Pacific coast. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

STERLING (Coal vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. Arrived at Bahia. Address care Navy Department.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Commo. Albert Kautz, Commanding.

Address vessels, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise indicated.
ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser. Mare Island, Cal.
BENJAMIN, Comdr. E. D. Tausig. At Honolulu.

PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Comdr. A. White. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
WHEELING, Comdr. Uriel Seebree. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Comdr. W. T. Burwell to command.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adml. George Dewey, Commanding.

Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, unless otherwise noted.
BALTIMORE, Capt. N. M. Dyer.
BARCELONA, Naval Cadet W. H. White.

BOSTON, Capt. G. F. F. Wilde. At Tientsin. Address Yokohama, Japan.
BRUTUS, Lieut. V. L. Cottman.
CALLAO, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan.

CHARLESTON, Capt. H. Glass. Sailed from Manila Nov. 3 for Iloilo, Island of Panay.
COLUMBIA, Comdr. A. Walker.
LEYTE, Manila, Lieut. Comdr. F. Slinger.

MINYANO, MONADOCK, Capt. W. H. Whiting.
MONOCACY, Comdr. O. W. Farnholt. Yokohama, Japan.
Comdr. G. A. Bicknell to command.

MONTREY, Comdr. E. H. C. Louise.
NANSHAN (Collier), Lieut. W. B. Hodges. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.
NEKO, Comdr. C. Belknap. At Taku. Address Yokohama, Japan.

OLYMPIA (Flagship), Capt. R. P. Lamberton.
PETREL, Comdr. E. P. Wood. At Taku. Address Yokohama, Japan. Comdr. C. C. Cornwell to command.
RALEIGH, Capt. J. R. Coghlan.

ZAFIRO (Supply vessel), Lieut. W. McLean. At Hong Kong, China, Nov. 3.

TORPEDO BOATS.

CUSHING, Lieut. J. Strauss. New York, N. Y. Ordered out of commission.
DUPOINT, Lieut. S. S. Wood. Navy Yard, New York.
GWIN, Lieut. C. S. Williams. At Annapolis, Md.

MORRIS, Lieut. Charles E. Fox. Newport, R. I. Ordered out of commission.
PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Gilmore. Navy Yard New York.

ROBERTS, Lieut. T. W. Ryan. New York.
TALBOT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. Annapolis, Md.
WINSLOW, Lieut. A. P. Niblack. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. G. M. Book. San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. At New York. Address New York.

ANNAPOOLIS, Comdr. J. J. Hunter. En route to Bridge-town, Barbadoes. Address Trinidad, W. I. Following is her itinerary: Arrive Barbadoes, Nov. 15; Trinidad, Nov. 28; St. Vincent, Dec. 7; Martinique, Dec. 15; St. Kitts, Dec. 24; St. Croix, Jan. 10, 1899; St. Thomas, Jan. 27; San Juan, P. R., Feb. 1; La Guayra, Venez., Feb. 20; Kingston, Jama., March 8; Tampa Bay, Fla., March 25; Key West, Fla., April 5; Gardiners Bay, N. Y., April 21.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McDowan. Newport, R. I.
ESSEX, Comdr. Frank Courtis. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. A. B. H. Little. On winter cruise with apprentices. Address Santa Cruz, W. I. Following is her itinerary: Arrive St. Thomas, W. I., Nov. 26; Santa Cruz, W. I., Dec. 5; St. Kitts, W. I., Dec. 17; Martinique, W. I., Jan. 18, 1899; Trinidad, W. I., Jan. 28; La Guayra, Venezuela, Feb. 18; Curacao, W. I., Feb. 26; Havana, Cuba, March 26; Key West, Fla., April 2; Charleston, S. C., April 14; Tompkinsville, N. Y., April 30.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. F. M. Wise. Boston, Mass. Address Commissioners, Mass. Training School, State House, Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Address care of Board of Education, New York City.
SAKATOGA, Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Barnette. Philadelphia, Pa.

TUGS.

ACCOMAC, Mate F. S. Lea. Key West, Fla.
MASSASOIT, Ensign J. J. Cottrell. League Island, Pa.
NEZINSCOT, Boatswain J. J. Holden. Address Key West, Fla.

SAMUSET, Acting Boatswain P. Deery. League Island, Pa.
SILOUX, Mate A. F. Benson. Norfolk, Va.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At Washington, D. C. Address there.
GLACIER, Lieut. W. S. Seccombe. At Port Antonio, Jamaica, Nov. 3, to remain several days. Address care Navy Department.

GLOUCESTER, At Annapolis, Md. Address Annapolis, Md.
LANCASTER, Comdr. T. Perry. Portsmouth, N. H.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Everett. Erie, Pa.

SOLACE (Hospital ship), Comdr. A. Dunlap. En route to San Juan. Address care Navy Dept.
SUPPLY (Refrigerator vessel), Lieut. E. V. Roberts. Executive. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

SYLPH, Lieut. W. J. Maxwell. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
VULCAN (Repair vessel), Lieut. G. P. Blow, commanding temporarily. En route to Norfolk, conveying Maria Teresa. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

MARIA TERESA, Lieut. Comdr. I. Harris. Proceeding to Navy Yard, Norfolk, under convoy of Vulcan. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ARETHUSA, Comdr. John F. Merry. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

BUFFALO, Comdr. J. N. Hemphill. En route to the Asiatic Station. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

EAGLE, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Being fitted out for surveying duty on coast of Cuba.
HELENA, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne. Sailed from Boston, Nov. 3, for the Asiatic Station. The first stop will be Bermuda. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

MARCELLUS, Lieut. Comdr. H. Winslow. Tompkinsville, N. Y.
PENSACOLA, Capt. Louis Kempff. Mare Island, Cal.
PEORIA, Lieut. J. L. Jayne. En route to San Juan. Address Navy Department.

RAINBOW, Navy Yard, New York.
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Wilson. At Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Being fitted out for surveying duty on coast of Cuba.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. C. C. Todd. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
YANKTON, Lieut. G. L. Dyer. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. C. B. Sperry. Preparing for commission at Mare Island, Cal.

IN RESERVE.

BADGER. At League Island, Pa. Address League Island, Pa.
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. F. Jewell. League Island, Pa.

DIXIE, A. League Island, Pa.
MIANTONOMOH, League Island, Pa.
MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. T. F. Jewell. League Island, Pa.

PANTHER. At League Island, Pa.
PRAIRIE. At League Island, Pa.
URUTAN, Comdr. C. J. Train. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

TERROR, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Jasper. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
YANKEE. At League Island, Pa. Address League Island, Pa.
YOSEMITE. At League Island. Address League Island, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Louis Kempff. Mare Island, Cal.
RICHMOND, Capt. J. J. Head. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.
WABASH, Capt. H. F. Pickering. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

FISH HAWK, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Davenport. At Newport, R. I.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa, recently raised on the Cuban coast, under the direction of Naval Constructor Hobson, sailed from Guantanamo Bay for Norfolk Oct. 30, accompanied by the repair ship Vulcan and the Leonidas. The latter has on board a lot of wreckage, some of it belonging to the Teresa and some of it to other Spanish ships destroyed in the battle of Santiago. A dispatch was received at the Navy Department announcing that the Teresa had reached Capt. Alaya, on the eastern end of Cuba, Oct. 31. Lieut. Comdr. I. Harris, of the Vulcan, is in command of the Teresa. It reported that the vessel did not leak, and that she had proceeded at the rate of six knots per hour under her own steam.

The U. S. S. Bennington, Comdr. E. D. Tausig, U. S. N., in command, has arrived at Honolulu and will probably make an extended stay at that delightful possession of the "New Era." As soon as one of these vessels can be spared from more important duty it is the intention of Secretary Long to assign one of the smaller vessels of the Navy with sheathed bottom for permanent duty at Honolulu.

Comdr. Snow sailed from Norfolk on Tuesday aboard the Solace for San Juan, where he assumes charge of the naval station there. On the vessel is a distilling apparatus taken along at the suggestion of the Surgeon General as a precaution against the development of yellow fever on the station. Immediately on the arrival of Comdr. Snow, Admiral Schley will sail for the United States on the Newark.

The Bethlehem Iron Company on Oct. 31 received the order for the forgings for the engines of the new battleship Maine, which the Messrs. Cramp, of Philadelphia, are building.

Preparatory to her official trial the torpedo boat Faragut at San Francisco, Oct. 29, was given a run in which she is credited with making a little better than 30 knots.

The fifth regular meeting of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, for the year 1898, will be held at the club house, 19 East Twenty-second street, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1898, at 8:30 o'clock p. m.

Comdr. C. C. Todd, U. S. N., commanding the gunboat Wilmington, in a report received at the Navy Department Oct. 28, spoke of the experience of his vessel in the recent severe gales during her run from Boston to Charleston, S. C. The Wilmington showed wonderful sea qualities, and her first trial in a big blow demonstrated her capacity to weather some of the heaviest gales along the coast. One officer, and two seamen were thrown violently down during the storm, but none received serious injuries.

The U. S. gunboat Helena, Comdr. Swinburne, has been ordered to the Asiatic station. She is a light draft vessel, which will enhance her usefulness in shallow Chinese waters. She will sail for China by way of the Suez Canal.

Advices from Cuba state that Lieut. Victor Blue, U. S. N., who has been inspecting the wrecks of the Spanish gunboats in Manzanillo, considers it quite impracticable to raise them, but he believes the Spanish steamer Purisima Concepcion, which the Spaniards ran ashore in the hope of saving her cargo when pursued by an American warship, can be raised, as she appears to be in good condition.

The Navy Department is advised of the departure of the Vicksburg on Wednesday from Norfolk for Barbadoes, which will be her first stop en route to the South American stations, where this Government has been without naval representation since last winter, when the Cincinnati and Castine were withdrawn for service on the home station. The Wilmington will leave shortly for the South Atlantic also.

Commo. Geo. C. Remy, U. S. N., entertained Assistant Secretary Allen at lunch at Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 20. Secretary John D. Long has sent all those who volunteered their services during the war, a neat testimonial of his appreciation of their conduct and courage. Lieut. Comdr. James K. Cogswell, Inspector of the 1st Lighthouse District, was a guest of Comdr. Thomas Perry, of the Lancaster on Saturday, Oct. 15.

At a farewell reception on board the Japanese cruiser Kasagi, at Philadelphia, a large number of officers of both services were present, among whom the local papers mention General Sumner, Commodore and Mrs. Philip, Captain Sigbee, Captain Folger, Lieutenant Commander Marix.

After a passage of but nineteen days from New York the battleships Iowa and Oregon reached Bahia early this week on their long voyage to Honolulu and Manila. The collier Celtic arrived on the same day and the collier Abarenda was found in the harbor, having taken thirty-four days on the way. She will probably be ordered to return home, as lack of speed would not permit her to keep up with the faster vessels on the voyage. Both battleships were engaged during the week in filling their bunkers and sailed later for Rio, where they are to take part in the great demonstration there on Nov. 15 to commemorate the birth of the republic of Brazil. From there they proceed direct to Sandy Point, and thence up the coast in the direction of Honolulu, where they should arrive early in January. The war vessels have been joined in Bahia Harbor by the colliers Casius, Justin, Scindia and Sterling. The distilling ship Iris is the only ship that has not joined.

Together with a large amount of ordnance and other stores, the Buffalo will take out some four hundred or more enlisted men for Admiral Dewey's fleet. Many of the crews of our vessels in Asiatic waters are over time and as the Government pays these men a quarter more pay for all the time so retained it is economy to send out reliefs as soon as possible.

The Government has begun already the task of mapping the Porto Rican coast, which was neglected by the Spaniards. The Coast Survey steamer Blake has been ordered to Porto Rico to map the coast of that island. The work belongs to the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and now we may have some fine work in connecting the island with the mainland. The work will begin the latter part of November at Guanica and Ponce, accurate official charts of which will be issued early next spring. From there the work will be extended until the entire coast line is charted.

The Minnesota has been returned to her new moorings at the Atlas Stores, Boston, Mass., where everything has been renovated and improved. Painters are at work on the gun deck and Boatswain Nash, U. S. N., retired, the shipkeeper, is clearing the ship as fast as the limited force at his command will allow preparatory to receiving the Boston divisions of the Naval Militia on board the ship for the winter.

NAVY NOTES.

Naval officers who have visited Havana harbor recently have reported that the fine steel floating dry dock which was purchased by the Spanish government in England and towed to Havana just prior to the outbreak of war cannot be moved owing to neglect on the part of the Spanish officers and also to their inability to properly manage the dock. The structure is large enough to take in any of our battleships and is completely equipped with a system of electrical control which, in the hands of apt American mechanics, would make the dock of inestimable value to the American Navy at this particular time, when there is only one dry dock, that at New York, capable of taking in our big battleships.

A new and large boat for the Coast and Geodetic Survey to be called the Pathfinder will be launched from the Crescent ship yards, Elizabeth, N. J., in December. It is designed for service in Alaskan and Aleutian waters and will contain every appliance which modern skill can provide.

Reports from Cape Hatteras show that the Diamond Shoals lightship successfully outdred the terrible southeast storm of Oct. 18, and sustained no damage. Two years ago, when the lightship was placed on that dangerous station, it was predicted she would be wrecked by the first storm, but she seems to be as staunch as the day she arrived. The experimental day beacon arrived there Oct. 21, and her fate at the point which has been designated "the graveyard of American shipping," will be watched with interest.

The Germans are covering their spar and other weather decks with a kind of cement which is protective against fire.

The Spanish steamer Mortura, which was captured by the Army at the surrender of Santiago, has sailed for Santiago with supplies for the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments. After she unloads these supplies she will be returned to her Spanish owners, as her capture was declared illegal.

Rudyard Kipling, the famous novelist, received an unusual compliment during a recent cruise with the British Channel fleet. On the last night of his stay he recited several of his poems and stories, which were enthusiastically received. His last selection was "The British Flag," and at its conclusion it is related that as he was about to step down from the platform, he was himself seized by eight or nine young officers, who took him on their shoulders and marched around the quarter-deck with him while the massed bands of the ships, which had been brought on board for the entertainment, all played "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and the officers and men cheered.

So far no steps have been taken by the Navy Department to secure a coaling station or naval station at Havana or any other Cuban port. It is said at the Department that no necessity exists for a naval station in Cuba and a coal site will be all that is required, and no trouble is anticipated in securing this at the proper time. Guantanamo Bay, where the ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet were gathered soon after the action in front of Santiago is considered by all odds the best site in the island, and will no doubt be the point selected by the Navy Department. It has a fine harbor, with an abundance of protection, deep water and good anchorage.

As evincing the fixed determination of the English government to maintain a permanent hold on the important harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei, Shantung peninsula, the detail of a second class battleship for port duty at that place is significant.

Gen. Parrado, on Oct. 27, sent the American Commission at Havana, Cuba, his assurances that the harbor is absolutely clear of mines and torpedoes and safe for any vessel that may wish to enter.

The Japanese cruiser Kaagi, built by the Messrs. Cramps, of Philadelphia, was placed in commission at that city Oct. 24, and is expected to sail for England to receive her armament on Oct. 30.

Referring to the Spanish War, Admiral Humann in a speech at Toulon, said that there are innumerable examples that in a naval battle the last word is spoken by the gun, and only lately it was seen that deficiency in this respect could not be atoned for by either high speed or the most heroic courage. One of the consequences of progress is the exclusion of the improvised in war, and the greater the progress the more clearly is demonstrated the necessity for careful preparation beforehand.

The Japanese have placed an order for a new battleship in England, at the price of about £300,000 complete with armament and munitions. She has been designed it is understood, by Mr. James Dunn, formerly Assistant Director of Naval Construction at the Admiralty. She will be over 15,000 tons displacement, and will have a deep belt of specially hardened armor from ram to stern.

Her equipment will include four of Vicker's 12-inch 50-ton guns, which attain a muzzle energy of 44,573 feet tons, and will have a large installation of other quick-firing guns, each shot developing over 5,000 foot-tons energy. The twin screw engines will be of the triple-expansion type, and will develop 15,000 indicated horsepower. This is the third battleship the Japanese have in British shipyards, and our foreign exchanges do not fail to notice that they exceed even the Formidable type, of 400 feet and 15,000 tons. The Japanese patronize the British chiefly, having given them three battleships of about 46,000 tons, three cruisers of about 28,000 tons, and merchant vessels of 40,000 tons, while from France they have ordered only one cruiser, 9,460 tons; from Germany, one cruiser, 9,800 tons; and in the United States two cruisers, 9,820 tons.

The Russian Admiral Makarow proposes to reach the North Pole by breaking a path by means of floating ice breakers. Nansen thought the Arctic ice was usually not more than twenty feet thick and the Admiral believes that an ice breaker of 20,000 horse power would overcome it. Here is a new problem in ocean coaling. Like many other new ideas in Arctic voyaging this will probably meet conditions which were not prepared for. Another explorer who is in the field already has a plan that seems to have more merit. He puts his provisions in 100-pound cylinders pointed at both ends and made of copper. Four longitudinal ribs act as runners so that the cylinder is right side up in all positions. The idea is to harness one dog to each can and when the contents of a can are consumed it is thrown away and that dog can furnish meat for his comrades.

GOOD WORDS FOR THE NAVY.

Chaplain George A. Crawford, U. S. N., who was attached to the battleship Oregon, in her voyage from the Pacific to the Atlantic, was a guest recently of the Kernwood Club at Malden, Mass. In the course of a speech he declared the trip of the Oregon around Cape Horn, her entry into action with no other preparation than coaling up, and her making of better time than on her trial trip, won more respect abroad than the battle of Manila Bay.

"There is but one nation in the world," he said, "that wants anything to do with us on the sea—Great Britain—and she has a vaster navy, of course, but ship for ship, gun for gun and man for man, we are unequalled."

The reason the Army suffered so, he said, was that "you people at home insisted the fight should begin right off, instead of waiting till fall, as Gen. Miles wanted to."

"Why," he continued, "when you were so anxious to declare war against Spain last spring there were not five rounds of ammunition for the Navy to be had."

"You thought Woodford was getting outwitted in Madrid, while he was carrying out instructions to keep up negotiations till April 15, the earliest moment the Navy could be ready."

The speaker aroused great enthusiasm by his tribute to the engineer and fire room force of the Navy for their heroism in a heat ranging from 110 to 205 degrees, and told how firemen brought out in a fainting condition wanted to return to duty as soon as they were resuscitated.

"Foreign experts say," he averred, "that a big gun cannot safely be fired over 100 times, but our ordnance reports show that some of our 13-inch guns have been fired over 200 times and are as good as new to-day; yet 'hayseed' politicians objected to the establishment of the gun plant and the expense of practice."

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 1.

The naval cadets beat the Lafayette Saturday afternoon by a score of 18 to 0.

First Half—Lafayette kicked off and the teams lined up at the Navy's thirty-yard line, with the Navy holding the ball. The Navy failed to advance and punted. The oval soon returned to their hands. The sailors got down to serious work and began to push the pigskin right along by small but steady gains, making the five yards every time in the four downs. Their good work was stopped by the ball slipping out of their hands in a scrimmage and Lafayette picked it up. Lafayette kicked the oval and after a scramble the Navy fell on the ball. Then Lafayette took it from the cadets on downs, and held the oval in the center of the field. Not being able to gain ground, Lafayette kicked and the Navy made a touchdown. After the kick off Lafayette made a run up field for ten yards, and then lost the ball on four downs. The Navy tried a new trick. The quarter passed the ball to the fullback as if to kick. Then Taussig, the quarter, took it out of his hands and by a long round to the right end of Lafayette made a gain of ten yards. The next play was for Halligan to open the tackle and the right end for Fowler, and he came down the field for a sixty-yard dash and a touchdown. Wade kicked the goal. No more points were scored in the half, which ended with the ball in Lafayette's hands, thirty yards from their goal.

Second Half—Navy kicked off, and the teams lined up as Lafayette's ball on their forty-yard line. Then the Navy when it gained the oval, gave a quarterback kick. The players closed in with all hands raised. The ball danced from uplifted hands to uplifted hands until it reached the edge of the orbit of digits, and rolled down for Taussig to pick it up for the Navy. Then the Navy went to work in earnest and by short, steady gains advanced the oval across their opponent's line, Fowler making the touchdown. Wade kicked the goal. After the kickoff the Navy took the ball on their twenty-yard line and never let it go until they had made the clear 100 yards to Lafayette's line, when Fowler again carried the oval over and made the third touchdown. Wade kicked the goal. Lafayette put the most spirit in its game from this point on, and made several brilliant short plays, but were unable to advance to their opponent's goal, for the Navy was always able to hold in at the right moment. The game closed with Lafayette holding the ball on their twenty-five-yard line.

The line-up was: Lafayette—Rutter, le; Chalmers, lt; Bachman, lg; Rosenberger, c; Parsons, rg; Wiedemeyer, rt; Weaver, re; Best, q; Carter, lhb; Knight, rbb; Grey, f. Naval Cadets—Royal, le; Nichols, lt; Vernou, lg; Wortman, c; Halligan, rg; Bisset, rt; Jackson, re; Taussig, q; Gannon, lhb; Fowler, rbb; Wade, f. Umpire—Elting, of Yale. Referee—Plint, of Princeton.

The investigation of the running of cadets of the fourth class, Naval Academy, by cadets of the third class, has been concluded, and the results forwarded to Washington. The matter originated in the complaint of a fourth classman, who wrote home of the running, and his mother wrote to the Secretary of the Navy. Naval Cadet Benard B. Wygant, of Florida, third class, refused to testify before the commission investigating the running,

and was given 75 demerits. This is in the year in which he is allowed 250 demerits before being dropped.

The social season opened at the Naval Academy Saturday evening with a hop by the naval cadets. Mrs. McNair, wife of Admiral McNair, and Naval Cadet Latimer, first class, received. Among those present were: Miss Lillian Sherman, niece of Hon. John Sherman; Hon. J. Frank Oldrich and Miss Martha Oldrich, his daughter, of Chicago; F. M. Wise, of Washington; the Misses Porter, Miss Craven, Miss Loomis, Miss Green, Miss Melvin, Miss Milligan, Miss Mary Magruder, Miss Handy, Misses Duvall and Miss Owen of Annapolis; Naval Cadets Halligan, Taussig, Courtney, Vernou, Jeffers, Zogbaum and Berry. The other dates for the cadets' hops are Nov. 12 and 23, Dec. 10 and 24, Jan. 14 and 25, Feb. 11 and April 29. The hop committee is composed of Edgar B. Larimer, C. W. Cole, A. W. Johnson, Allen Buchanan, W. M. Hunt, J. A. Spillman, Hayn Ellis, R. S. Bulwer, Roger Williams, and Charles L. Bruff.

Mrs. W. F. Halsey and Lieut. W. F. Fullam have been presented with prizes of silver-mounted golf sticks, offered by Prof. N. M. Terry, president of the Naval Academy Golf Club, for the winners in the handicap tournament.

Lieut. J. H. Pendleton, U. S. M. C., whose eyesight was impaired by concussion aboard the auxiliary cruiser Yankee during the war, is being attended by Dr. Herbert Harlan, of Baltimore, and his condition is much improved.

Lieut. Frederick R. Brainard, who was detached from the Uncas, and ordered home to await orders, has arrived here, where his family resides.

Ensign A. B. McManus, late of the U. S. S. Fern, which has been turned over to the Naval Reserves, of the District of Columbia, has arrived home to await orders.

Commo. Robert L. Phythian, U. S. N., former superintendent of the Naval Academy, has arrived in Annapolis to take up his permanent residence here.

VOLUNTEER AND STATE FORCES.

The 6th Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Edmund Rice from Porto Rico, arrived at Boston, Oct. 27, on the transport Mississippi, and received a grand reception. Governor Wolcott and other State officials were among those on hand to welcome the regiment home. On board the Massachusetts were Gen. Gordon of the Porto Rico Evacuation Commission, and his wife; Mrs. Rice, Col. Rice and 925 members of his regiment. The sick list contained just four men. The Boston "Journal" says: "The distinction of Col. Edmund Rice is indeed unique. To return at the head of Bay State regiments from two wars is an experience unknown to other men, and likely always to be so."

Speaking of his experience in Porto Rico to a Boston reporter, Col. Edmund Rice, 6th Mass. Vols., said: "I would not have my men drink the rum and eat the fruit down there. They make a bad combination. The natives will never do it. I had to look after this danger very carefully, there is so much risk in it. A banana taken at an autopsy from a man who had drunk the rum and eaten the fruit was found to be turned absolutely black. It is an essential thing for troops in that country to guard against. We learned to refrain from it." "Will not the War Department be obliged to revise the ration list in the near future?" was asked. "It will, unquestionably, now that we have these tropical possessions to look after. I believe that cheese would be a good thing to add, but when we tried to get it, we found that the Government would not issue it. It would require 6,000 ounces, and it was learned that contractors had endeavored to unload upon the Department some very undesirable cheese products. The lot was so bad that the Government abandoned it. But the natives down there eat cheese, and a good deal of it. I would put on more rice. There are other things in common use down there which might be added with advantage by the Government." "Fat salt pork isn't the best kind of diet for torrid weather in the tropics, is it Colonel?" "No; it is not," was the prompt reply.

The members of Batteries A and C of the Yale battalion were mustered out of the United States service on Oct. 25 and 29.

The 3d Wisconsin Volunteers, Col. Moore, which arrived at New York Oct. 26 en route to its home station were in excellent condition, having only eight men sick with them. Nine sick men were left at Porto Rico. The men arrived at New York in light canvas clothing, which was promptly replaced by heavy clothing issued by the Quartermaster's Department.

Adj. Gen. Haven, of Connecticut, directs that weekly evening drills in the different organizations of the National Guard of that State commence Nov. 1, and continue until May next. Evening drills will consume one hour and fifteen minutes each, aggregating five hours for the month. The annual muster and inspection of the Connecticut National Guard will be during the month of December next by Brig. Gen. Russell Frost.

The 1st Battery of New York National Guard, Capt. Louis Wendel, will hold its grand annual review, reception and ball on Thursday evening, Jan. 5, next.

The work of Col. A. T. Francis in connection with the organization of the 171st Regiment of New York National Guard, is exceptionally creditable. The 171st was the first of the provisional regiments to parade as a body fully armed and equipped and also to hold regimental drills and a public review. At the first regimental drill held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 25, the 171st, in command of Col. Francis, paraded eight companies of twelve file each and considering the number of recruits in the ranks and the fact that it was the first assembly of the regiment for instruction, the evolutions of the evening were very creditable. If the advice of Col. Francis is considered, the provisional regiments will be retained in their entirety until it is certain just how many National Guardsmen and others now being mustered out of the Volunteer regiments, intend to perform duty in the State service again. It would seem that to drop the provisional regiments out of existence before it is certain there are other regiments to take their places, would be a very unwise proceeding; in fact, it seems to us that a consolidation of both the old and the new regiments might be brought about with great advantage.

Col. Frederick Phisterer, Asst. Adj. Gen., of New York, who has been so ably serving in that capacity since Jan. 1, 1880, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Maj. Gen. Chas. F. Roe, with rank of Lieut. Col., and will assume duty in his new office Jan. 1, 1899. Before joining the National Guard Col. Phisterer served a long term in the U. S. Army, which he joined as private, Dec. 6, 1855, and served in successive grades until he was honorably discharged as a Captain of the 7th Infantry, Aug. 4, 1870.

Capt. C. C. Schoeneck, a supernumerary officer of the New York Guard, is nominated for member of Assembly of the 12th District of New York. Capt. Schoeneck, while formerly serving as a member of the Assembly, did good work in connection with the passing of the new code. Among those who recommend him for re-election are ex-Inspector General Thomas H. McGrath.

THE OCCUPATION OF CUBA.

Final arrangements for the occupation of Cuba by the American forces will be deferred until Secretary Alger shall have had an opportunity to confer with Cols. Hecker and Lee, the officers who recently visited Cuba for the purpose of selecting camp sites for our troops. These officers are now en route to the United States, having completed their investigations. Although it was hoped that at least a large part of the American Army would embark for Cuba early this month, the slow progress made by the Spaniards in evacuating the island has made a postponement necessary. No preparations have been made by the authorities for a speedy departure from Savannah, and, indeed, from the present outlook it does not appear possible for Gen. Lee's Army to leave this country before the end of December.

Officials of the War Department are unanimously of the opinion that there is no urgent need for a large American force in Cuba. According to Secretary Alger, who was questioned on this subject, "No time has yet been fixed for the movement of the Army to Cuba. Our plans are nearly perfected for the occupation of the island, and will be carried out as formulated unless unforeseen difficulties arise, but these plans do not contemplate an early movement. The troops are being sent to camp in the Southern States. Does this look like an immediate embarkation for Cuba? We would not be sending them to camp if they were to be ordered at once to Cuba. I will say frankly that I do not now know when the first detachment will be ordered away."

At present the administration will continue its policy of occupying the towns in Cuba as rapidly as they are evacuated by the Spanish soldiers, but there is no indication at present that any town will be immediately vacated by the Spanish garrison.

It has been definitely decided that the 2d Army Corps under the command of Gen. Lawton will be designated for duty in garrisoning the small towns and cities. The corps will probably be incorporated into the Department of Santiago.

An effort has been made by the Spanish commissioners to have the date of the final evacuation postponed from Jan. 1 to Feb. 1, but this proposition was declined by the American commission, no alteration of the original plan being thought necessary by the Washington authorities. It is now expected that the Spaniards will make every effort to evacuate the island completely by New Year's Day, but it is feared that, with the limited facilities at their disposal they will not be able to do so. The War Department will not urge the actual removal of the troops, but will simply take formal possession as planned on Jan. 1.

The board of officers, of which Col. Hecker is chairman, has made definite arrangements for landing and quartering the troops. Gen. Lee, who will command the American forces in and around Havana, was in Washington last Saturday for the purpose of conferring with the Secretary of War regarding the movement from Savannah. He will make another visit to Washington before the departure of his corps for Cuba, in order to receive final instructions regarding the conduct of the military operations in the island pending the establishment of the proposed Cuban government.

Advertisements inviting bids for furnishing the War Department with certain supplies required by the Quartermaster's Department in Cuba will be issued within a few days. There is a certain class of articles, such as lumber, machinery, pumps, stores, etc., which cannot be readily obtained in the island, and which are essential in establishing a large military camp. The articles advertised for will depend largely upon the recommendations of the Hecker Board.

SPAIN'S LOSSES IN SHIPS.

The Spaniards fully realize the fact that the overwhelming defeats suffered by their fleets, were largely due to the accuracy of the American gunners. Since the results of the naval battles of the late war have been carefully reviewed by naval critics of all nations, much attention is given everywhere to methods for improving the marksmanship of the naval gunners. Mr. Ernesto Lyden, a prominent Spaniard, has written a paper in regard to the American Navy, in which he says:

"The Spanish fleet at Cavite was defeated because the American ships were superior in number and had more powerful guns. The Spanish fleet did its duty, for it fought until it sank into the sea. The gunners of the American fleet handled their guns better than those of the Spanish ships, because their Government had seen the war coming long before it broke out, and had issued proper orders in due time that the gunners of its fleet should practice and learn how to use guns in a battle."

"In the war with the United States Spain has lost about thirty ships, counting large and small ones, but, looking well at the matter, the loss is not as great as it may appear at first sight; the only serious losses are the four cruisers of Cervera's fleet, namely \$16,000,000. That is a great deal of money, but a nation which considers it justifiable for the army to spend \$400,000,000 for the purpose of pacifying rebellious colonies should not be discouraged by the loss of four good second-class ships, and a nation which, without losing confidence in the army, looks on indifferently at the enormous expenses of the latter, cannot with just reason lose faith in its valiant sailors on account of the losses which they have sustained."

"In order to reconstruct the navy Spain has many advantages over Germany thirty years ago, because Spain has quite a number of warships left, and what is of incalculable value, she has many more men than Germany had ready for sea service. In order that Spain may be enabled to recover soon and take advantage, so far as the navy is concerned, of the fact that it is almost an insular country, it should follow the example of Germany, not only in building warships and giving aid to shipyards, but also instituting and encouraging everything relating to navigation and other maritime industries, and especially in re-establishing our former high sea fisheries."

The Commissioner of Pensions, Hon. H. Clay Evans, says that the loss of life resulting from the destruction of the Maine in Havana Harbor will be placed on the same basis as mortality in battle. He holds that the general law providing for indemnity to sailors and soldiers in the Federal service will apply to the explosion at Havana. Thus far only fifty-five claims have been presented from relatives of the men who went down with the Maine, and the Commissioner says every one of them will be pushed through. It is no more than right that the dependents of the men who went to watery graves in Havana Bay be provided for by the United States Government. The applications filed to Nov. 3 with the pension officers for pensions growing out of the war with Spain aggregate 1,297. These were classified as follows: Invalids, 447; widows, 230; minor children, 12; dependent mothers, 376; dependent fathers, 92; Navy, 40. When the Volunteers were mustered into service, young unmarried men were preferred, and the effect of this policy is seen in the small number of pension claims filed for widows and minor children.

FORT BLISS, TEX.

Oct. 28, 1898.

Lieut. Herndon, 3d Texas Volunteer Infantry, left the post last week for his home in Eastern Texas on a short leave.

Capt. Nichols has returned from a short leave, but Mrs. Nichols remained with relatives in Fort Worth, Tex.

Lieut. Henry Abbot, 1st Inf., has had his sick leave extended for two months, but despite the fact he is quite anxious to go on duty.

The engagement of Dr. Willcox and Miss Jane Augur, the charming daughter of Maj. J. A. Augur, 4th Cav., has quite delighted their friends in El Paso, where they were both general favorites.

Lieut. and Mrs. Glasgow are still in El Paso.

A very welcome rumor reached this post this week, to the effect that one, or perhaps two, companies of the 6th Infantry would shortly be ordered to relieve the Volunteers here.

Capt. Hoel S. Bishop, 5th Cav., arrived at the post this week from the East. He comes to superintend the packing of the effects of the 5th Cavalry left here preparatory to shipping them to Porto Rico. Capt. Bishop is the guest of Capt. Nichols.

SOME FACTS ABOUT PORTO RICO.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Oct. 25.

There are only two well defined classes in Porto Rico, the merchant and planter class, many of whom are well to do, and the peasants who are very poor and whose chief expenditure is for rum. The merchants and planters have been hoping for increased prosperity to follow our possession of the island. Thus far they are disappointed. In the matter of the tariff on the goods they import, they find themselves worse off than under the Spanish law, which admitted goods from Spain at a greatly reduced rate, whereas the full burden of our high tariff is laid upon importations from the United States.

The currency is another cause of discontent. Our Government has fixed the ratio between the Porto Rico and Spanish dollar and our own at two to one, but there is no way of enforcing this decree. The bankers and some of the merchants are anxious to have their home money taken at a still higher rate. They are creditors to the amount of some \$50,000,000, and if they can establish exchange at the rate of \$1.60 or \$1.50 the value of their assets will be increased accordingly. The small debtors, who do not realize the effect upon their own obligations, are also disposed to favor this increase, because of their immediate gain in the value of the \$5,500,000 currency afloat.

There are no national banks in Porto Rico and the bank notes of the private banks of one city are not good in another and can be used only at a discount. The bank of Ponce issues a note nearly a foot in length, and bearing coupons along the edge, allowing for the interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, which are punched as you pass them in. This is to encourage circulation of the currency. Money is loaned to the planters at one per cent. a month and bankers' profits are largely increased by the fluctuation of exchange between 50 per cent. and 75 per cent. for gold.

The island is very mountainous, but is surrounded by a border of low land running all the way from two to four miles wide. This is used for growing sugar cane, while coffee is chiefly grown on the hills and mountain sides. The small amount of tobacco grown on the plateaus will be no factor at all in our market, though it is of very good quality. The imports are about \$19,000,000. Exports about \$30,000,000. There are very few orange groves in the sense as known in California and Florida, while along the public highways oranges, limes and lemons are frequently found growing wild. Cocoanuts grow principally on the coast. The largest factor in export is the one of coffee. The coffee of Porto Rico is certainly very high class, but it does not seem to be appreciated in the United States. About 90 per cent. of it goes to Cuba, Spain and France. Sugar follows next in the order of exports. There are only three very small ice plants on the island; two in Ponce with a capacity of 2½ tons per day each, as a rule; one is broken down. There is a plant of a somewhat larger capacity just across the bay from San Juan, at Bayamon. The killing and the supply of fresh meat on the island is a monopoly sold by the Spanish government. The meat is killed during the night or afternoon previous, and sold in the early morning hours of the day. The consumption of codfish on the island is simply enormous. The horses on the islands are ponies averaging about 600 pounds, and the largest weighing 700 pounds. The size of the men is indicated by the fact that the beds are 6 feet long instead of 6½ feet, as with us.

So far as I could find out but little more than 10 per cent. of the people there can read and write out of the total population. With regard to schools the facilities are very limited. They have their country schools and their district schools, and the laws are very good in regard to compulsory education, but are never enforced.

THE AZTEC CLUB.

The regular annual meeting of the Aztec Club of 1847, was held at Sherry's, Fifth avenue and 44th street, New York, on Thursday, Oct. 13, 1898, at 1 p. m. Gen. S. B. Buckner in the chair. Present were Gens. Buckner, Viele and Hatch, Col. John Campbell, U. S. A.; Maj. John A. Logan, U. S. V.; William Turnbull, Edward Trenchard, Macrae Sykes, Thomas Y. Field, Jr., Harry Campbell, Dr. J. W. Brannan, Edw. H. Floyd-Jones and Wm. M. Sweeney, Esquires.

At the banquet in the evening, commemorating the 51st anniversary of the club, there were present Gens. Buckner and Viele, Maj. Logan, Dr. J. W. Brannan, P. Tecumseh Sherman, Macrae Sykes, Wm. M. Sweeney, Dr. Jarvis, Thos. Y. Field, Jr., Edward Trenchard, Wm. Turnbull, Edw. H. Floyd-Jones.

Impromptu remarks upon the Mexican War were made by Gens. Buckner and Viele, and a "talk" on the Santiago campaign by Maj. Logan was listened to with interest.

The presence of the distinguished veteran, Gen. Buckner, who had come all the way from his home in Rio, Ky., to attend the meeting and the banquet, was highly appreciated. Gen. D. M. Frost, of St. Louis, one of the original members of the club, who was not able to be present, sent copies of the campaign song "Aransas Bay" ("There's a Light on the Wave") composed by Capt. Arthur T. Lee, 8th U. S. Infantry, and sung by him and his brother officers of the U. S. Army, "on board a transport carrying them and their troops in haste to reinforce Gen. Zachary Taylor on the eve of his battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, fought with the Mexican army near the Rio Grande, on the 8th and 9th of May, 1846."

ARMY NOTES.

Lieut. Col. A. A. Wyley, of the 5th Immunes, recently appointed Acting Civil Governor of Santiago, by Gen. Wood, is coming home on sick leave. Gen. Wood has recommended him for the brevet of Colonel for his efficient services. Col. Wyley has been engaged for six weeks in codifying the Spanish laws. It is said he will resign after reaching home to become president of the Alabama Senate, to which office he was recently elected.

Veteran Companionship has been conferred on the following officers of the Army and Navy by the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, and they have been admitted to the New York Commandery, for services during the war with Spain: Maj. Gen. H. S. Hawkins, U. S. A.; Maj. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, U. S. V.; Rear Admiral Wm. T. Sampson, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, U. S. N.; Commodore John W. Philip, U. S. N.; Col. Theodore Roosevelt, U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. John Jacob Astor, U. S. V., and Chaplain George R. Van De Water, U. S. V.

The war may interfere seriously in local politics by delaying the final announcement of the vote. Returns of the soldier vote will be long in coming from the Philippines and though they may not affect the result in States there are local elections that may be more or less controlled by them. The 1st New York Volunteers, which is at Honolulu, includes an Albany battalion, whose votes may affect the election of a couple of Assemblymen, a Senator, and a Congressman. The Astor Battery's vote, which will be cast in Manila, will be the last to arrive.

The movement of the 7th Corps to Savannah from Jacksonville is made with a steadiness, evenness, and thoroughness that would do credit to old campaigners. System and discipline are shown in every action. When a regiment arrives the unloading and setting up is done neatly and expeditiously. This is the result of the training the men have had in camp and shows an immense improvement over anything done by the Volunteers before.

The transport Ohio sailed from San Francisco Oct. 28 for Manila, with headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, H, K, and M, 1st Washington Volunteers; detachment California Heavy Artillery, and Hospital Corps. Total, 28 officers, 778 enlisted men. Senior officer, Col. Wholly. When these troops, with the 20th Kansas Volunteers, which sailed on the transport Indiana on Oct. 27, arrive at Manila, Gen. Otis will have in his command about 17,500 men.

Three batteries of the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery arrived at New York Oct. 31, from Portland and Boston en route to Savannah to join the 2d Army Corps, which is destined for service in Cuba.

The 1st Tennessee Regiment, Col. Smith, sailed from San Francisco for Manila Oct. 30.

It has been decided to order the 1st Volunteer Engineers from Porto Rico to New York within two weeks. Col. Griffin, commanding the regiment, had an interview with Secretary Alger Nov. 1, as a result of which it was agreed that the organization should spend fifteen days in New York City upon its arrival from Porto Rico, and then receive a sixty days' furlough with pay. During its stay in New York the command will be the guests of one of the local regiments.

Quite a number of officers are of opinion that the War Department should authorize the corps badges recently adopted to be worn on ribbon of suitable design, as the badges without this look very naked.

The War Department has informed Gen. Wood in command of the troops at Santiago that he cannot be spared from his duties now to return home. Gen. Wood will therefore continue to remain at Santiago and administer affairs. Mrs. Wood and her children leave to join the General next week.

Upon the recommendation of Gen. Merriam, Gen. Miles has substituted the Wyoming battery for the Utah Battery as a part of the next expedition for the Philippines. The Utah Battery was originally selected for this service by Gen. Merriam, but he has since notified the Department that he made a mistake and that the Wyoming Battery was the one intended for the service.

The departure of Captain James Higgins, 15th Signal Corps Co., from Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Oct. 28, marks the complete abandonment of that place by the United States forces. The Signal Corps men say that General Greely's forces were the first to occupy the place and the last to leave it. The company goes to Huntsville, Ala., where it becomes part of the 1st Army Corps.

One of the landing stages to be provided for our troops near Havana was begun Oct. 29, and will probably be completed within ten days. Sixty Cubans are employed under the direction of Civil Engineer A. C. Menocal, U. S. N., retired. Cubans are said to be excellent workers. Each laborer receives \$1.20 in silver a day—\$1 in cash and 20 cents credited to the mess fund. This idea is considered a good one, as it insures substantial food for the workmen, who need it badly. The Cubans who have been employed are delighted, but their comrades are extremely jealous.

The Walker Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, O., has just finished the first of the eleven carriages for the Buffington-Crozier disappearing gun, for which it got the contract last April from the War Department. A test made by the company shows that everything about the immense machine functions with the accuracy of clockwork. The carriage can be turned in five seconds. The gun itself weighs 32,000 pounds, and the carriage 107,000 pounds. The great weight of the gun is so well balanced that it can be turned by hand if necessary. When finally mounted, however, all its movements will be controlled automatically with the exception of loading and aiming. The Walker Company now expects to finish one carriage every thirty days.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee elected the following officers on Oct. 27: President, Gen. Greenville E. M. Dodge, of Iowa; vice-presidents, Col. W. A. Jenkins, Chicago; Col. James Kilbourn, Columbus; Capt. Joseph Dickerson, Seattle; Gen. E. A. Alger, Detroit; Capt. J. A. Thull, Des Moines; Col. Charles Parsons, St. Louis; Gen. R. W. Healy, Chattanooga; James R. Stack, Huntington, Ind.; Capt. H. A. Vastle, St. Paul; Gen. E. A. Carr, Washington; Capt. F. H. Madgeburg, Milwaukee; George Buckland, Fremont, O.; corresponding secretary, Gen. Andrew Hickenlooper, Cincinnati; recording secretary, Col. Cornelius Cadle, Cincinnati; treasurer, Gen. Manning F. Force, of Sandusky, O.

The conversion of the New London naval station to one of the largest coaling stations on the Atlantic coast, will soon be under way, the Navy Department having awarded a contract for this work to Hoffman & Co., of Philadelphia, the lowest bidders, to erect at a cost of \$120,000 the necessary coal sheds, piers and equipment, which are expected to be ready for operation within six months.

THE LEECH LAKE FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

The report of General Bacon, who commands the forces operating against the Indians in the recent fight at Leech Lake, has been received by the War Department. The report is as follows:

"I had concluded to remain at Sugar Point all night, and had given orders to send back one boat for rations and tentage, both boats being too heavily laden with men to load rations on coming up. The detachment had received orders to stack arms, when one of our rifles was accidentally discharged. Instantly the Indians fired a volley into the ranks of the detachment from the surrounding woods and underbrush and charged to the edge of same, keeping up a rapid, continuous fire. My detachment was composed of fifty-eight absolutely raw recruits and nineteen old soldiers. When the attack was made the men were in line near a log hut; they were for a moment confused with the first Indian volley and demoniac yelling, broke ranks and attempted to conceal themselves behind the hut. But they recovered almost instantly, and under the personal direction of the three officers present formed a steady skirmish line, and in their turn charged and drove the Indians back through thick brush as far as it was penetrable. I then formed my deployed line on two sides of a square, each side skirting the timber whence the attack came and protecting the log hut, wherein were placed the wounded. The Indians continued their tactics of crawling up, concealed by the underbrush, and attacking until dark, the attacks growing less and less vigorous. They were armed with Winchester repeating rifles and appeared well supplied with ammunition, judging from the prodigious use which they made of it. During the night they disappeared from the peninsula so far as could be ascertained, supposedly departing in their canoes to neighboring lands or islands. They seemed to have had quite enough of fighting and were not heard from except an occasional shot, one of which killed a soldier digging potatoes in an adjoining field on the morning of the 6th.

"Captain and Brevet Major M. C. Wilkinson, 3d Inf., was killed very soon after the first repulse of the attack while standing and gallantly leading the portion of the line assigned to him. I had observed his coolness and courage up to the moment of his falling, and feel sure that had he survived his actions would have merited the highest consideration from the War Department."

General Bacon also speaks highly of the bravery of 2d Lieutenant Tenny Ross, 3d Inf.; Acting Assistant Surgeon Herbert J. Harris and Private Oscar Burkard, of the Hospital Corps, and recommends that they be remembered by the Department. He also said:

"Upon the death of Captain Wilkinson, 1st Sergeant Thomas Kelly, Co. E, 3d Inf., was assigned to command the skirmishers on the right of the line. He performed his duty so gallantly by his example in leading and directing his men that I most earnestly recommend that he be awarded a medal of honor.

"At the beginning of the attack two boats containing the United States Marshal, some of his deputies and the Indian inspector and Indian agent, with most of the citizens, left the scene. It was the only sensible course they could have pursued, for, had they remained, they must have been under the fire of the Indians concealed in the underbrush along shore. I am greatly indebted to Marshal O'Connor for his subsequent prompt and intelligent action in sending supplies and ammunition. The civilians unable to reach the boats took shelter along the lake shore immediately in rear of my line, whence they joined me after dark at my bivouac. Among the latter were the following newspaper correspondents: Mr. K. C. Beaton, Minneapolis Tribune; Mr. Will A. Brill, Pioneer Press; and Mr. Harry L. Knappen, Minneapolis Times, who made themselves most welcome guests by their attention to the wounded and cheerful deportment.

"I regret to report that during the night two Indian policemen, who had failed to get off on the steamboat and whose presence near my camp was unknown, attempted to cross the lake in a canoe, and while passing near my picket guard were mistaken for hostiles and fired upon, one being killed instantly and the other slightly wounded and captured."

General Bacon then reviews the subsequent events, ending with the surrender of all save two of the Indians wanted, and closes as follows:

"From all obtainable information these Chippewa Indians have long entertained complaints of the disposition of timber on their reservation; they also claimed to have experienced much suffering by reason of promiscuous arrests among them by United States Deputy Marshals. It is believed that they have been for more than a year preparing to resist the United States authorities, accumulating ammunition, dancing and getting ready after their own fashion for war, and when my detachment of seventy-seven soldiers reached their almost inaccessible homes they made their one desperate effort. They were badly whipped and driven from their chosen battle ground, and now declare that they want no more fighting with United States soldiers. They were found arrogant and boastful; they are now humiliated and begging for peace, and I believe with the commissioners that they are honest in that statement. I further believe that the

result of that fight prevented the Bear Islanders from being largely reinforced by large numbers of neighboring Indians, and saved Northern Minnesota from a long and costly Indian war.

"Owing to the densely wooded nature of the country, the losses sustained by the Indians have not been accurately ascertained."

TESTIMONIAL TO LIEUTENANT PRICE.

Lieut. David Price, 1st Art., U. S. A., Major 3d Vol. Inf., is in receipt of the following letter:

Richmond, Va., Oct. 26, 1898.

Lieutenant David Price, U. S. A.
Dear Sir: In testimony of our admiration of you as a soldier, of our appreciation of you as a citizen, and our high regard for you as a friend, we present you with this sword as a mark of this high regard and esteem. Wear it as the gift of your friends, wield it only in the cause of truth and justice, and keep it bright and stainless as your country's honor. Virginians present you this sword in appreciation of the courteous manner in which you have treated them, and especially for the kind and considerate regard which you have in all your actions shown "the men behind the guns." We trust that our republic, not ungrateful, will reward your merit with this well deserved promotion that you have earned. With the hope that you may soon be returned to our "West Point of the South"—the Virginia Military Institute—we are, very truly,

YOUR RICHMOND FRIENDS.

Accompanying this letter was a handsome sword and belt. Major Price is a Welshman by birth, and he entered the Military Academy in 1873, from Iowa. The Richmond "Dispatch" tells us, what we should expect to hear of him, that he "has manifested a great deal of ability and the most thorough professional knowledge in handling the Virginia military." He has been in Richmond since early in May—first as Quartermaster and Commissary to the regiments while they were stationed at Camp Lee, then discharging the same duty to the 6th at Camp Corbin, and now as the muster-out officer for the 2d and 3d. He came to Richmond from the Virginia Military Institute, where he had been detailed from the Regular Army as commandant. "Major Price is as popular at the institute as in Richmond, and during the two years he has been there he has made a host of friends."

THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

The editors of the "Century Magazine" commence their war series at the beginning with the "Personal Narrative of the Maine," in their November number, by her commander, Capt. Chas. Dwight Sigbee, U. S. N. It gives a description of the vessel, states the reasons for sending her to Havana and describes her reception there. The facts of the explosion will be given in another paper to follow. Capt. Sigbee states that he was received at Havana with formal courtesy, but it was evident that her visit was unwelcome and the Spaniards did not intend to visit her socially. There were many visitors, but they were Cubans. Capt. Sigbee says: "I believe that the primary cause of the destruction of the Maine was an explosion under the bottom of the ship, as reported by the Court of Inquiry. How it was produced, or whether it was produced by anybody intentionally, I do not know; therefore I have carefully avoided accusations." The story of "Mark Twain in California" is told in this number of the "Century," by Noah Brooks and there is an article by Twain himself which is a satire in his usual vein on the Dreyfus case. Other articles in this number are "Alexander the Great," by Prof. Wheeler, of Cornell; "The Many Sided Franklin," by Paul Leicester Ford; a continuation of Prof. Van Dyke's series on "Cole's Old Masters," a story by Stockton, another by Marion Crawford, and one by Grace Margaret Gallaheer; an account of the "Building of a World's Fair in France," a notice of Weir Mitchell, by Talcott Williams; unpublished official dispatches from James Russell Lowell, giving his impressions of Spain, and a statement by Lieut. B. A. Fisk, U. S. N., of "Why We Won at Manila." It was because of the excellent conditions of the engines of the ship and an efficient condition of the engineer's force; the skillful manner in which the ships were handled so as to keep them out of the way of each other, to keep each ship moving out of the smoke of her guns, and yet so slowly, and with so few changes of direction, as to give the gun captains the utmost opportunity; and finally to the skill of these gun captains. It was the application of science to practical affairs; the union of tremendous power with exquisite precision of movement and control; and of enormous strength of structure with nicety of workmanship. The personnel and material of the Yankee fleet worked together with the utmost precision. There was no lack in the men or the material of the Spanish fleet, but they did not work together with equal precision; the officers were taken by surprise, they were excitable and the gun captains fired with too great a lack of coolness and care. The difference, in short, was not so much in the vessels or in the training, but in the fact that our fleet was manned by Americans; the other by Spaniards—half-breed Moors, as

Capt. Chadwick declares them to be, and not Europeans in the true sense.

Maj. S. N. Clark discusses our pension system in the November "Forum," and our late Minister to China, Hon. Charles Denby, answers his own question, "Shall We Keep the Philippines?" in the affirmative. He thinks that our possession of them will avert the partition of China and postpone at least a general European war. "The Moral of the Cuban War" is discussed by Goldwin Smith; the "Nicaragua Canal," by Warner Miller, and "The New Panama Canal," by Gen. H. L. Abbot, U. S. A. Sidney Low, late editor of the St. James "Gazette," explains "The Change in English Sentiment Towards the United States." The "Naval Lessons of the War" are considered by Fred T. Jane, and the "Relations of Germany and Great Britain," by the former Austrian Minister of Commerce, Albert von Schöfle.

The November "Atlantic" has an article on the Navy in the war with Spain, by Ira Nelson Hollis, and another on "Colonial Lessons of Alaska," by David Starr Jordan, with the usual variety of thoughtful articles on subjects requiring study and reflection which give this magazine a unique place among the monthlies. We have the third of the series of "Unpublished Letters," by Carlyle, and an article on "Carlyle as a Letter Writer," by Chas. Townsend Copeland.

"A Triple Entanglement," by Mrs. Burton Harrison, is the title of the novelette in the November "Lippincott," and there are fifteen short articles in prose and verse to supplement it.

RECENT DEATHS.

In an obituary notice of Lieut. William Morton Wood, 12th U. S. Inf., who died at Santiago Aug. 12 last, the Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion says: "His indifference to danger was a noticeable trait at the battle of Caney, where repeated expressions of solicitude proving ineffectual, a positive order was required to induce him to retire from a position of especial danger from the enemy's fire. But three days more and he would have boarded the homeward bound transport, which would have returned him to the arms of mother and sisters, his love for whom and for father and brother were plainly the strongest sentiments of his nature. This early return from the deadly climate seemed to cheer him and he rallied. Alas! 'twas but the final glare of life's light, to be followed in a few short hours by extinction. Another of the flower of our youth upon whom our country must depend, and although 'twas heartbreaking to surrender him, let us take solace from the nobleness of the sacrifice."

Capt. Charles G. Gordon, U. S. A., retired, who died at his home, near Hyattsville, Md., Oct. 26, 1898, was born in North Carolina and enlisted in the 2d California Cavalry in September, 1861, serving with that command till April, 1864. He entered the Regular service Sept. 26, 1867, as 2d Lieutenant, 6th Cav., and served with that regiment till his retirement in October, 1887. He was thrice wounded, the last being a wound in the leg, during an outbreak of Apache Indians, at Cibola, Ariz., 1884. After his removal to Maryland he became prominent in local politics, and was last year the nominee of his party for the position of State Senator. His generosity was only limited by his ability to bestow, and the poor of the vicinity, regardless of race, will mourn his loss. He leaves a widow and two daughters. His remains were interred at Arlington National Cemetery with the usual military ceremonies.

The following order, issued Oct. 27, by Major Mills, commanding 6th U. S. Art., explains itself: "It is the painful duty of the regimental commander to announce the death of Capt. John T. Honeycutt, 6th Art., at St. Augustine, Fla., Oct. 7, 1898. Capt. Honeycutt was a dignified, self-contained man. He impressed all who met him with his soldierly mind and character. He was a well trained officer, deeply interested in his profession, particularly as an artilleryman, and his sudden death is felt as a great loss to the regiment. Capt. Honeycutt was born in Kemp County, Miss., Jan. 5, 1851; appointed a cadet to the U. S. Military Academy Aug. 28, 1870; graduated and appointed a 2d Lieutenant June 17, 1874; promoted to 1st Lieutenant July 8, 1879, and served with the following batteries of the 1st Art.: G, H, M, D and Light Battery E. Almost his entire service of twenty-four years was in the 1st Art., with which regiment he had been prominently identified since 1874. He was promoted Captain and transferred to the 6th Art., April 18, 1898, since which time and until his last illness he had been in command of his battery. As a mark of respect to his memory the officers of the regiment will wear the prescribed badge of mourning for thirty days."

Captain Henry Ely Waterman, C. E., who died at St. Louis, Oct. 27, was born in Minnesota, entered West Point in 1878, was graduated in 1883, third in his class and attained a Captaincy in 1895. He was an efficient and valuable officer and his death will be widely regretted.

Mrs. Anna Marin Lee, mother of Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, died Nov. 3, as the result of a fall she sustained a few days ago, breaking her hip. She was 88 years old.

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ARMY—(Continued from page 231.)

dum receipt are authorized to submit to the Paymaster, in lieu of certificate of non-indentness from the Chief of Bureau concerned, the affidavit countersigned by the Commanding Officer of regiment or independent command, that he has properly accounted for all public property for which he has at any time been so responsible to said Bureau. The memorandum receipt of the officer to whom the property has been transferred by him will be attached to the affidavit. In case of ordnance property, memorandum receipts are not allowed.

SPECIAL ORDERS, H. Q. A., NOV. 2.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Benjamin B. Hyer, 6th Cav., is extended to include Nov. 30.
Capt. George M. Wells, Asst. Surg., on expiration of his leave will proceed to Ponce, Porto Rico, for duty.
Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, Signal Corps, will proceed to Camp Meade, on official business.
These officers will report to Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, President of the Examining Board to meet at Fort Logan, for examination for promotion: 2d Lieut. Lawrence B. Simmons, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Howard W. French, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William B. Cochran, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Reynolds J. Burt, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Arthur H. Kerwin, 25th Inf.
Capt. Lotus Niles, 2d Art., is relieved from duty with Battery K of his regiment, and will join his proper battery, G.
The leave granted 1st Lieut. William H. Wassell, 2d Inf., is extended two months.
Leave for one month from Oct. 23 is granted 1st Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, Asst. Surg.
Lieut. Col. William Ennis, U. S. Vols. (Capt., 4th Art.), is honorably discharged from Volunteer Army, to take effect Dec. 31.
Capt. James M. Burns, 17th Inf., is authorized to take station at Little Rock, Ark.
Col. James W. Scully, A. Q. M. G., will proceed to Mobile on official business.
These officers will report to Lieut. Col. Thomas M. K. Smith, 10th Inf., President of the Examining Board to meet at Huntsville, for examination for promotion: Capt. Walter T. Duggan, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Franklin S. Hutton, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles E. Russell, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harry H. Tebbetts, 10th Inf.
Maj. Charles L. Davis, 11th Inf., is assigned to duty as Chief Muster Officer for North Carolina, with station at Raleigh, and will relieve Capt. Albert Todd, 6th Art. Capt. Todd, and 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Darrah, 9th Inf., will report to Chief Muster Officer for duty as Assistant Muster Officers.
Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Ramsey, 7th Art., is assigned to duty at Fort Adams.
Maj. John B. Guthrie, 15th Inf., is assigned to duty as Chief Muster Officer for Iowa, with station in Des Moines, and will relieve Capt. Jerauld A. Olmstead, 9th Cav.
Capt. Jerauld A. Olmstead, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John F. Stephens, 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Edwin M. Supple, 3d Cav., will report to Chief Muster Officer at Des Moines for duty as Assistant Muster Officers.
These officers will report to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Asst. Surg. Gen., President of the Examining Board to meet at Governors Island, for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. Benjamin W. Atkinson, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Darrah, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George H. Shelton, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Russell C. Langdon, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Benjamin M. Hartshorne, Jr., 10th Inf.
These infantry officers will report to Maj. Egon A. Koepfer, Sur., President of the Examining Board to meet at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. Charles McQuiston, 4th; 1st Lieut. Fielder, M. M. Reall, 18th; 2d Lieut. Lorrain T. Richardson, 20th; 2d Lieut. Morton F. Smith, 20th; 2d Lieut. Glenn H. Davis, 12th; 2d Lieut. Fine W. Smith, 12th; 2d Lieut. Oscar J. Charles, 10th; 2d Lieut. Dwight W. Ryther, 6th; 2d Lieut. Clarence N. Parley, 6th; 2d Lieut. Houston V. Evans, 6th; 2d Lieut. Louis H. Gross, 6th; 2d Lieut. George H. Steele, 19th.
These Assistant Adjutant Generals are honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army, to take effect from dates set opposite names: Capt. John L. Sehon (1st Lieut., 20th Inf.), Nov. 15; Capt. Samuel Seay, Jr. (1st Lieut., 14th Inf.), Nov. 31; Capt. Robert L. Howze (1st Lieut., 6th Cav.), Dec. 31; Capt. Walter A. Bethel (1st Lieut., 3d Art.), Dec. 31; Capt. Edmund L. Butts (1st Lieut., 5th Inf.), Nov. 15; Capt. Douglas Settle (1st Lieut., 10th Inf.), Dec. 31; Capt. Edw. Anderson (1st Lieut., 7th Cav.), Dec. 31; Maj. William W. McCammon (Capt., 14th Inf.), Nov. 30.
The following named officers will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, for duty with the 9th U. S. Vol. Inf.: 1st Lieut. Alexander Richardson (1st Sergt., Co. B, 24th U. S. Inf.); 1st Lieut. Edward Williams (1st Sergt., Co. C, 24th U. S. Inf.); 1st Lieut. William Wilkes (Sergt., Co. F, 24th U. S. Inf.); 2d Lieut. Robert G. Woods (1st Sergt., Co. G, 24th U. S. Inf.); 2d Lieut. Jacob C. Smith (Saddler Sergt., 10th U. S. Cav.); 2d Lieut. John W. Brown (Saddler Sergt., 9th U. S. Cav.), (W. D., Oct. 31).
1st Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., 1st Regt., U. S. Vol. Engrs., having tendered his resignation, to enable him to accept appointment as 2d Lieut. of Infantry, U. S. A., is honorably discharged the service of the United States, as of the 1st U. S. Vol. Engrs., only, to date from Sept. 18, 1898. (W. D., Oct. 31).
The Secretary of War orders that the General Field Hospital at Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Ky., shall hereafter be

known and designated as John Blair Gibbs U. S. A. General Hospital, in honor of Asst. Surg. John Blair Gibbs, U. S. N., who died June 12, 1898, from wounds received in an engagement with Spanish infantry. (W. D., Oct. 27).
Lieut. Col. John Biddle, Chief Engineer Officer, 1st Army Corps, and Maj. Jefferson D. Griffith, Acting Chief Surg., 1st Army Corps, will proceed to Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Americus and Albany, Ga., in relation to the selection and preparation of the camps to be located. (1st Army Corps, Oct. 25.)

VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

1st Lieut. Bloomfield Usher, 22d New York Vol. Inf., having reported at Fort Wadsworth for duty with Battery L, 6th Art., will proceed to Montauk, N. Y., and join the battery at that point. (S. O. 251, D. E., Oct. 28).
1st Lieut. E. M. Fullington, 4th Ohio, Aide, is relieved from further duties on the staff of the Major General, and will proceed to Columbus, O., for muster out with the regiment. (1st Army Corps, Oct. 23).
1st Lieut. E. D. Fullerton, 1st Massachusetts Heavy Art., is relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, and from his duties in caring for sick and convalescent soldiers in civil hospitals in New York and vicinity, and will proceed to the muster-out rendezvous of his regiment at South Framingham, Mass. (S. O. 253, D. E., Oct. 31).
Capt. G. V. Bacon, 14th Minnesota, now in command of Camp Van Duzee, Kittsonville, Minn., will return his company to the status of furlough. (S. O. 145, D. D., Oct. 23).
The troops of the 14th Minnesota Vol. Inf., now distributed along the Fosston Branch Great Northern Railway, at Bemidji, Farris and Cuba, and vicinity, will return to St. Paul and Duluth. (S. O. 143, D. D., Oct. 21).
1st Lieut. James T. Moore, 3d Inf., and his command, now at Bena, Minn., and the Government dams in vicinity, will be withdrawn and will return to Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 143, D. D., Oct. 21).
Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from the War Department, 1st Lieut. Bloomfield Usher, 22d New York Vol. Inf., is relieved from duty with Battery L, 6th Art., at Montauk Point, and will join his regiment for muster out. (S. O. 250, D. E., Nov. 3.)

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Maj. Henry D. Hamilton, 201st New York; Capt. R. W. Parish, 4th Texas; Capt. Erskine Hewitt, A. G. U. S. V.; Capt. Grant R. Bennett, 1st Regt., U. S. Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. George M. Smith, 15th Pennsylvania; Capt. William Gammon, Asst. Surg., 1st Texas; Capt. Henry D. Fowler, 14th Pennsylvania; 1st Lieut. H. B. Cowart, 3d Alabama; 1st Lieut. W. G. Barney, 202d New York; 1st Lieut. H. P. Shupe, 10th Ohio; 2d Lieut. McKee Duane McKee, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps; Capt. James G. Blaine, A. G.; Capt. Edward Murphy, 2d, A. G.; Capt. Samuel W. Belford, A. G.; Capt. G. Manning Ellis, Asst. Surg., 3d Tennessee; 1st Lieut. G. W. Hendricks, 2d Arkansas; Maj. William H. Stillwell, Adjt. Paym., U. S. V.; Maj. John M. G. Woodbury, Chief Surg., U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Randolph E. Fishburn, Battalion Adjt., 2d U. S. Vol. Engrs.; 1st Lieut. W. C. George, 3d Mississippi; Maj. John Carr, 1st Washington; 1st Lieut. W. H. Moorhead, 2d Arkansas; 1st Lieut. Samuel C. Davidson, 1st Washington; 1st Lieut. R. J. Martin, 1st Maine; 2d Lieut. James E. Melville Milne, 6th Ohio; Lieut. Col. E. W. M. Bailey, 8th Massachusetts; 1st Lieut. Stephen N. Bond, 8th Massachusetts; 1st Lieut. Nelson B. Burr, 12th New York; 1st Lieut. Melvin W. McConkey, 6th Ohio; 2d Lieut. John S. Adair, 12th New York.
Capt. Xenophon E. Hicks, 6th U. S. Vol. Inf.; Capt. Ira B. Ladd, 7th California Inf.; 2d Lieut. Alfred Luey, 2d Illinois; 2d Lieut. Cary L. Fulton, 3d Alabama; Capt. J. Edward Farrum, A. Q. M., U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Charles G. Harris, 10th U. S. Vols.; 2d Lieut. McKee Dunn McKee, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps; Capt. William H. Lamar, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps; 2d Lieut. Charles E. Stearns, 5th Massachusetts; 1st Lieut. Jacob M. Doolittle, Adjt., 14th Penn.; 1st Lieut. C. William Newton, 10th Ohio; 2d Lieut. R. L. Livingston, 12th New York; 2d Lieut. Paul R. Towne, 201st New York; Lieut. Col. Charles C. Mattes, 13th Penn.; Capt. L. T. Beck, 2d Missouri; 1st Lieut. J. Wilson Poucher, 201st New York; Maj. Charles C. Foster, 5th Massachusetts; 1st Lieut. E. S. Fowler, 1st Tennessee; Maj. Jabez N. Jackson, Brigade Surg., U. S. V.; Capt. Oliver E. Fox, 6th U. S. Vol. Inf.; Capt. A. J. Pedlar, 1st California; Capt. Raleigh C. Taylor, 1st West Virginia; 1st Lieut. Rowland R. Robinson, Asst. Surg., 1st Rhode Island; Capt. Herman Werner, 10th Ohio; Maj. Edward E. Robbins, Q. M., U. S. V.; Capt. Warren C. Fairbanks, C. S., U. S. V.; Capt. S. Schieffelin Stebbins, 12th New York; 2d Lieut. John C. Sweet, 15th Minnesota; Capt. J. H. Claiborne, 12th New York; Capt. Adolphe Roquet, 2d Louisiana; 1st Lieut. William J. Graham, 201st New York; 1st Lieut. Edward Lee Shepherd, 2d Missouri; 1st Lieut. Benjamin B. Harrison, 2d Tennessee; Maj. William H. Johnson, Capt. Edward W. Gould, James E. Hill, Charles B. Nicholas, Peter Shepherd, Jr., J. A. C. Stevens, 1st Lieut. S. B. Randolph, George T. Wright, and 2d Lieut. David Worrell, 6th Virginia; Capt. Charles T. McIntire, Robert S. Thompson, 1st Lieut. Williams S. Wright, Rollo B. Oglesbee, 2d Lieut. Meldrum Gray, Merchant H. Baldwin, Vol. Signal Corps; Capt. Charles P. Breeze, 1st Regt., U. S. Vol. Engrs.
1st Lieut. A. J. Morse, 3d Wisconsin; Maj. W. E. Thompson, 14th Pennsylvania; Maj. James F. Phetteplace, 1st Rhode Island; 1st Lieut. Stephen J. Keefe, 3d New Jersey;

2d Lieut. W. H. Eshike, 2d Wisconsin; Maj. H. A. Hull, 3d Connecticut; Capt. Max Mannheim, 4th Missouri; 1st Lieut. William E. Gordon, 3d Alabama; Maj. William McQ. Johnston, 14th Pennsylvania; Col. John S. Caudier, 3d Georgia; 1st Lieut. Saml. Diehl, 6th Ohio; 2d Lieut. Wm. S. Righter, 4th New Jersey; Maj. Henry C. Davis, 3d Regt., U. S. Vol. Engrs.; 2d Lieut. George J. Austin, 8th U. S. Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Carl Fischer Hansen, 1st U. S. Vol. Engrs.; Maj. Thos. T. Chase, 1st New York Vol. Inf.; 3d Lieut. Duncan C. Lee, 203d New York; Capt. R. O. Haubold, 22d New York; 2d Lieut. Frank C. McGinley, 14th Pennsylvania; 1st Lieut. J. R. Van Ness, 1st North Carolina; 1st Lieut. John H. Gibbon, Asst. Surg., 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs.; Capt. Harry S. New, A. G. U. S. V.; 2d Lieut. C. V. Nuss, 2d Nebraska; 1st Lieut. William H. Barr, 4th Illinois; Maj. E. A. Pearson, 1st Texas; Chaplain Joseph J. Wooley, 1st Rhode Island; Chaplain Edward F. Jordan, 3d Nebraska; Capt. J. K. Spicer, 2d Tennessee; Chaplain John A. Burnett, 14th Pennsylvania; 1st Lieut. Israel A. Sheridan, 3d Nebraska; 1st Lieut. Henry A. Murphy, 201st New York; 2d Lieut. Elmer E. Palmer, 14th Pennsylvania; 2d Lieut. Harry L. Barck, Jr., 4th New Jersey; Lieut. Col. John Jacob Astor, Insp. Gen.; Capt. Frederick M. Alger, A. G.; Capt. James H. McMillan, A. Q. M.; 2d Lieut. William W. Bryant, 60th New York; Capt. Reuben M. Rose, 3d Connecticut; 1st Lieut. Edward W. Jones, 202d New York; 1st Lieut. Henry W. Parker, Adjt., 21st Kansas; Maj. George W. Crile, Brigade Surg.; U. S. V.; Maj. Schuyler C. Graves, Brigade Surg., U. S. V.; 2d Lieut. John W. Arbuckle, 203d New York; Maj. Samuel W. Kelly, Brigade Surg., U. S. V.; Capt. S. E. Perkins, 3d Ala.; Capt. George B. Pegram, 4th Virginia; 2d Lieut. Thos. K. Richey, 20th Kansas; Capt. James M. Cronin, 69th New York; 2d Lieut. Charles E. Hinchey, 9th New York; Maj. Robert Burns, Surg., 1st New Hampshire.

TROOPS ORDERED TO CUBA.

G. O. 176, W. D., A. G. O., NOV. 4, 1898.
The Secretary of War directs that the following troops be held in readiness to proceed to the island of Cuba and to occupy the stations herein designated; the movement to take place from time to time under instructions to be communicated hereafter: 1st Army Corps—Headquarters at Cienfuegos. 1st Division, headquarters at Cienfuegos. 1st Brigade, headquarters and one regiment of infantry at Santa Clara; two regiments of infantry and the 7th U. S. Cav. at Cienfuegos. 2d Brigade, headquarters and two regiments of infantry at Trinidad; one regiment of infantry at Sancti Spiritus. 3d Brigade, headquarters and one regiment of infantry at Sagua-La-Grande; one regiment of infantry at Palaces and one regiment of infantry distributed between Remedios and Calbarien. 2d Division, headquarters at Matanzas; 1st and 3d Brigades and the 10th U. S. Cav. at Matanzas; 2d Brigade at Cardenas. 2d Army Corps—Headquarters at Havana; 1st and 2d Divisions at Havana; 3d Division, headquarters at Mariel. 1st Brigade, headquarters and one regiment of infantry at Pinar-del-Rio; one regiment of infantry at Mariel. One regiment of infantry at Guanajay. 2d Brigade, headquarters and one regiment of infantry at Nuevitas; one regiment of infantry at Puerto Principe; six troops of the 8th U. S. Cav. at Puerto Principe; six troops of the 8th U. S. Cav. at Nuevitas.
7th Army Corps—Headquarters at Havana; 1st and 2d Divisions at Havana; 2d and 6th U. S. Cav. at Havana. The 2d Regt. of the U. S. Artillery will be assigned to the 7th Corps, prior to departure from the United States. The batteries will retain their present stations until notified to prepare for embarkation for Havana. Four light batteries, to be hereafter designated, will be assigned as follows: Two to the garrison of Havana and two to Matanzas. The 2d, 6th and 10th U. S. Cav. will remain with the 4th Army Corps until detached for embarkation. Corps commanders are charged with the preparation of their commands for these movements. The Quartermaster General will make timely arrangements for the transportation not only of the commands, but the necessary impedimenta. Hospitals will, as far as possible, be provided in advance of the arrival of troops. Subsistence to meet the needs of the above service will be fully provided.
By command of Maj. Gen. Miles. H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

The Stephen Merritt Burial Company, whose offices are at 241-243 West Twenty-third street, New York City, announce that business during the months of August and September has averaged 40 per cent. in excess of the same months of last year. The expenses have not increased. The month of September was 55 per cent. in excess of September, 1897.
Arrangements are in progress by the Navy Department for the establishment of a naval station at Honolulu, and plans for erecting wharves, hoists and sheds for coal are in preparation. The President has issued a proclamation reserving for naval purposes the following tracts of land: First, the water front lying between the Bishop estate and the line of Richards street, including the site of prospective wharves, slips and their approaches. Second, the blocks of land embracing lots number 86 to 91, and 100 to 131, including Milliani street, to the intersection of Halekauwila street, and the Government water lots lying between the Bishop estate and Punchbowl and Allen streets.

CAPTAIN

THE NOVEMBER CENTURY, ready Tuesday, November 1st, will contain the first part of Captain Sigsbee's personal narrative of the destruction of the "Maine." Here, for the first time, the commander of the ship gives in a full and authoritative manner his account of the memorable events connected with the "Maine," including important facts and details not before made public. The story will have a tremendous popular interest. Authentic photographs and drawings will illustrate it. Captain Sigsbee's story will be complete in three numbers. Lieut. Hobson's graphic narrative of the sinking of the "Merrimac" will begin in the December CENTURY.

THE DESTRUCTION

THE November CENTURY not only begins the Spanish War Series, but contains first chapters in a new life of Alexander the Great, superbly illustrated; a new novel by Marion Crawford, an historical romance of the Second Crusade; and the first part of Paul Leicester Ford's papers on Franklin; also the first part of a story by Frank R. Stockton, and a complete story by Mark Twain. Do not miss the November CENTURY. Price 35 cents. It is necessary that subscriptions

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OF THE "MAINE"

should be sent in early if subscribers wish to receive a copy of the first edition of the November CENTURY containing the richly decorated cover, by Grasset, the famous French poster-maker. The second edition of the magazine will have only a plain cover. All dealers take subscriptions (\$4.00—begin with November), or remittance may be made to the publishers.

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BORN.

HELMICK.—To the wife of 1st Lieut. Eli A. Helmick, Reg. Q. M., 10th U. S. Inf., Oct. 27, 1898, a daughter.

MARRIED.

BERNARD-CAMP.—At Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 26, 1898, Brig. Gen. R. F. Bernard, U. S. V., Lieut. Col., U. S. A., retired, to Elsie Camp of Knoxville.

BOYD-BANCROFT.—At St. James Church, New London, Conn., Oct. 26, Robert Munro Boyd, Jr., to Mary Edith, daughter of Major and Mrs. Eugene A. Bancroft, U. S. A.

CHENEY-BUNCE.—At Hartford, Conn., Oct. 27, 1898, Mr. Howell Cheney to Miss Anne Kimberly Bunce, daughter of Mr. Jonathan B. Bunce and niece of Rear Adm. F. M. Bunce, U. S. N., retired.

CLEMENT-NELSON-BORDEN.—At Piqua, Ohio, Oct. 16, 1898, Lieut. Harry C. Clement, 21st U. S. Inf., to Miss Mary E. Nelson-Borden.

CRACKANTHORPE-SICKLES.—At Irun, in Guipuzcoa, Spain, Mr. D. E. M. Crackanthorpe, Secretary of the British Embassy at Madrid, to Miss Eda Sickles, daughter of Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles, U. S. A.

GARDNER-FRYER.—Oct. 27, 1898, at the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, New York City, by the Rev. Thomas Richey, assisted by the Rev. Alban Richey, Harriett Gibson Fryer, granddaughter of the late Maj. Benj. Walker, U. S. A., to Glenn Raymond Gardner, of New York City.

HOBBS-ALLEN.—At Lowell, Mass., Oct. 26, 1898, Mr. Alexander F. Hobbs, to Miss Louise Allen, daughter of the Hon. Charles H. Allen, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

LEIGH-GORDON.—At Christ Church, Savannah, Ga., Oct. 31, 1898, Mr. Rowland Leigh, youngest son of Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh Abbey, England, to Miss Mabel Gordon, youngest daughter of Gen. William Washington Gordon.

REDGRAVE-ROBERT.—At Haworth, N. J., Oct. 26, Miss Corinne Robert to Passed Asst. Engr. DeWitt C. Redgrave, U. S. N.

RETHERS-LEE.—At Sacket Harbor, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1898, Lieut. Harry F. Rethers, 9th U. S. Inf., to Miss Maude Hathaway Lee, daughter of Maj. J. M. Lee, 9th U. S. Inf.

WALKER-MANNIX.—At Washington, D. C., Oct. 26, 1898, Mr. Ernest George Walker, to Miss Romaine Mannix, daughter of Captain D. P. Mannix, U. S. M. C., and sister of Naval Cadet D. P. Mannix, U. S. N.

DIED.

BAILEY.—At 118 West 74th street, New York City, Oct. 31, 1898, Mrs. Mary Beekman Bailey, wife of Mr. Edmund S. Bailey, son of the late Rear Adm. Theodorus Bailey, U. S. N.

BURR.—At Washington, D. C., on Oct. 28, 1898, Margaret, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. Edward Burr and Katharine Green Burr.

GORDON.—At his home near Hyattsville, Md., Oct. 26, 1898, Capt. Charles G. Gordon, U. S. A., retired, formerly of 6th U. S. Cavalry.

GREGORY.—At Washington, D. C., Oct. 24, 1898, Mari- anne Minnegerode Gregory, widow of Maj. James Flugal Gregory, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who died at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 31, 1897.

HONEYCUTT.—At St. Augustine, Fla., Oct. 7, Capt. John T. Honeycutt, 6th U. S. Art.

SARTORI.—At Beverly, N. J., Oct. 22, 1898, John B. Sartori, nephew of Commo. Lewis C. Sartori, U. S. N., retired.

WATERMAN.—At St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 27, 1898, Capt. Henry Ely Waterman, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

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Quotations Less Than Half Those Current Before the War.
One important result of the war with Spain is seen in the reduction in express rates between this country and Cuba and Porto Rico. While they were under Spanish rule, the express business with the islands was of such an unsatisfactory character that the large express companies—the

United States, the American, Adams, and Wells, Fargo & Co.—made no special effort for small business and their tariffs were almost prohibitive. The trouble in getting packages through the customs houses, especially as regards the many documents that were required by the Spanish customs officials and the penalties attaching to any even unimportant error, made the express business almost an impossibility at anything like reasonable rates. With the termination of hostilities, however, the situation has changed and the express companies are now looking seriously into the question of making a feature of this class of business. The result has been something in the nature of a rate war, which has been forced by the entrance into the field of the Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, which began business immediately after the war ended and which made some severe cuts in the rates asked before the war by the other companies.

The reduction in schedule rates will be appreciated when it is mentioned that the current rate for a 20-pound package to Havana is \$1.25, while the rate before the war was \$2.75. A 100-pound package would to-day cost \$3.50, while before the war it would have cost \$6.50.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company is taking special pains to insure prompt and safe delivery of all packages sent to our Army and Navy in either Cuba or Porto Rico, or forwarded from them to their homes, and as it keeps thoroughly posted regarding the location of the different ships and regiments, parcels entrusted to them will not go astray.

The president of the company is General Edward C. O'Brien, formerly president of the Dock Commission of New York, and the other directors are Aaron Vanderbilt, vice-president of the Wheeler Condenser and Engineering Company and an officer of our Navy during our Civil War; Thomas A. McIntyre, president of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company; Timothy Hogan, of T. Hogan & Son; G. de Zaldo, of Zaldo & Co., bankers; Frank D. Pavey, New York State Senator, and John V. Bacot. The charter of the company is a very broad one, and in addition to undertaking to furnish an express service to Cuba, Porto Rico and points in Central and South America, it intends eventually to make special efforts to introduce American manufactures and goods generally into Cuba and Porto Rico. The company's agents in Havana are Zaldo & Co., and there are branch offices in Santiago, Ponce, San Juan, etc.

Do you read the National Guard news in

The Evening Post?

It is regular and absolutely reliable.

The "Militär-Zeitung" states that Turkey is about to complete the reorganization recommended by Baron von der Goits in 1887. This would increase the army by 10% reserve divisions, and will probably bring on an increase in the forces of Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro.

A new biscuit has been manufactured for use in the French army. It is made by adding thirty-three parts of gluten to one hundred parts of wheat flour and a small quantity of fat. The whole is dried in an oven with an addition of sugar syrup, and then compressed into biscuits.

Graydon proposes a steam turbine which offers on paper a racing speed of 35 knots for the heaviest battleship and of 38 knots for armored cruisers. His design for a torpedo boat, weighing 100 tons, requires fifteen propellers, but he does not say how many he requires for a 5,000-ton ship, or where he would find room for them.

The largest barracks in the world are at Warsaw, Russian Poland. About 38,000 men can be accommodated there. The barracks at Aldershot, England, hold 20,000 men.

A private soldier walking arm in arm with his sweetheart, met his Sergeant when about to enter a cheap restaurant. He respectfully introduced her to him: "Sergeant, my sister!" "Yes—yes," was the reply, "I know; she was mine once."

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A careful examination will demonstrate the fact that extensively advertised prices for Spoons and Forks are higher than the same articles are sold for by the dozen at this establishment.

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COMPLIMENT TO A VOLUNTEER.

Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V., in an official report, pays the following compliment to a well-known officer of the Connecticut National Guard, now serving as a Volunteer officer: "It gives me great pleasure to say that Lieut. Col. L. F. Burpee, Judge Advocate, U. S. V., was charged with the task of investigating the burning of the village of Coto, near Ponce, and with the trial of certain prisoners charged with riot and arson in violation of the laws of war. This was a very important case, as it affected the peace and quiet of the island and the future relations of the people with the United States, and as it was tried by a military commission, it required legal ability and discretion of a high order. * * * The case was conducted with great solemnity and decorum. The prisoners were defended by Capt. Lemly, U. S. A., long resident in Caracas, who speaks Spanish perfectly. Every safeguard was thrown around the proceedings, but they resulted in the conviction and sentence of three to confinement at hard labor for two years each and two for fifteen years each. "The case reflects great credit on Col. Burpee and was admirably managed throughout. The leading officers of the commission and Capt. Lemly concurred in saying they never knew a case to be presented with greater fair-

ness, thoroughness and ability, or with more learning and solicitude for the interests of all concerned. Col. Burpee is a very competent, able man, who would not have failed to reach the highest distinction had the war lasted.

"Should it be my lot to participate in the preparation of the people of Cuba for American citizenship, I should regard myself as fortunate indeed if I could have the assistance of so learned, so judicious and so responsible an officer as Col. Burpee."

Frank J. Harvey, Hospital Steward, U. S. A., gives in the New York "Sun" the result of his unique opportunities to see and judge of all or most of the transactions going on in the two Army corps (5th and 4th) which have come here to Tampa and gone since the early part of May. Nearly sixteen years ago he completed a term in the Hospital Corps of the British service and enlisted in Uncle Sam's service. This service of sixteen years abroad and nearly nine years here certainly qualifies him to observe with intelligence. These are some of his conclusions: "At the commencement of this war with Spain the Regular Army, with its 25,000 men and officers, could not have reached a very much higher state of efficiency. The physique of the men was superb, making manifest the successful workings of the system in

operation. But this system, though more than successful when applied to 25,000 men, was not equal to the sudden demand made upon it at the commencement of this war. Sufferings were due, first, to inadequate knowledge in the selection of certain camps. Next, and by no means the least, was the inadequacy of men trained in the making out of necessary requisitions for supplies. It is hard to get trained men in times of war if the exigencies of war are not prepared for in times of peace, but the system which worked so well in peace did not contemplate such colossal demands as are made upon it at present. The supplies were ample, particularly the commissary. Indeed," says Mr. Harvey, "I have thought what a picnic the English soldiers with whom I served in Egypt in 1882 would have had if they had been fed as are the soldiers of this war. It was noticeable that the Regulars did not complain. The only complaints I heard were from Volunteers, even when they had fresh bread and meat instead of 'hardtack' and 'bacon,' little of which has been seen in this war so far. The only instances of hunger I have witnessed were in cases of typhoid fever, when to give solid food would have been sure death."

A Washington special says that payments on the War Department continue heavy, \$10,800,000 having been drawn in the first three weeks of October.

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Although this may seem a little early to make Christmas or New Year selections, yet many of our customers are availing themselves of our offer to hold a delivery at any date desired purchases made now. Special care is given to these orders.

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Officer of the Day (making his midnight round)—"Let me inspect your gun." Volunteer Sentry—"Who are you, anyhow?" Officer of the Day—"I'm officer of the day." Sentry—"Then what in thunder are you doing out this time of night?"—Truth.

Col. Smith, of the 1st California, tells a story of one of the recruits at the Presidio. This is an Irishman and he was doing guard duty.

"Do you know your orders, sentry?" asked the Colonel. "Yes, sor."

"If you face the rising sun, your left hand would be on the north of you and your right hand to the south of you. What would be behind you?"

"Me canteen, sor."—San Francisco Argonaut.

An old jack tar had this to say recently about modern warships: "Things are busted wide open. How can a fellow swear on one of these new-fangled boats? He'd sound like a fool a sayin' of 'Shiver me timbers!' when there ain't nary a piece of timber, nawthin' but iron from bow to stern. A feller can't take a reef in anything, he can't belay, there's no belayin' pins, 'n he can't use any of them old words which hez made ther Navy. I suppose a feller will now hev ter sawp, 'Unrivet me plates,' 'Douse me searchlight!' 'Smash me fightin' top!' or 'Foul

me screw?' or somethin' o' that sort. I tell yer things hes gon' t' 'ell."

European dispatches say that the Duke of Orleans has left Vienna for Brussels and Prince Louis Napoleon, who is commonly supposed to be with his command in the Russian army, is really in Geneva. It is many years since it was said that where the carcass is there the eagles will be gathered together!

Gen. Longstreet, while recently visiting in the City of Mexico, was asked had he ever been there before. He politely replied: "Well, yes, in a way. I came with Gen. Scott." Another would-be friendly Mexican of high degree said: "You were here some fifty years ago, General?" "Yes, sir, for the Molino del Rey. I received my promotion then."

The old Bradlee House, at the corner of Tremont and Hollis streets, Boston, built in 1771, one of the monuments of American history, is to be torn down to make way for a modern business structure. In its kitchen the ringleaders of the Boston Tea Party disguised themselves as Indians before going to the wharf where the cargo of tea was thrown into the waters of Boston Harbor.

A little volume, published by W. Jac. Marland, gives the names of 553 members, associates and juniors and the constitution and by-laws of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers.

In moving troops of the British army by sea allowance is made of 2½ tons per man and 7 tons per horse for long voyages, and 1½ tons and 2½ tons for short voyages. It is estimated that 100 cubic feet of ship's measurement equals one ton, measuring the total cubic space below deck and total cubic space, inclosed, above deck. In calculating for nominal tonnage needed, it is best to add 70 per cent, to the net tonnage required for men and horses to provide for loss of space, coal, etc. To transport an army corps would require 134 ships, with a total tonnage of 457,112. Fitting hired vessels is in the hands of the Naval Transport Department. A certain amount of fittings required are kept in stock in peace time, so that an expeditionary force could sail within twenty-four hours of its mobilization. When horses are embarked or disembarked by swimming breast rope, breeching and sling are fixed before the horse takes the water. He is controlled while in the water by two ropes, one around his neck, the other under the jaw; a rowboat guides him to the ship or shore.

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